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A RELATION OR DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF VIENNA.

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Written by *JOHN PETER* a *Valcaren*, Judge-Advocate of the Imperial Army.

Drawn from the Original by His Majestie's Command.

LONDON,
Printed for *William Nott* in the *Pall-Mall*, and *George Wells* Bookseller in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1684.

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1683/L63

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In

Explanation of the Figures.

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80 Quarters of the Grand Visier in the Garden of Treunson, near the Capuchins Church, through which by the Breach in (81) the Wall be entred (82) the Great Trench, which dividing it self at (5) the Red Court House, was brought to (8) the Lebel Bastion and (9) the Ravelin.

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28 Batteries of the Turks.

83 Battery on (9) the Ravelin possessed by the Turks.

31 Nine Mines made by the Turks under (17) the Court Bastion.

84 Ditch made by the Turks, by which they turned the Water of St. Ulric from their Trenches.

23 Lines made by the Turks on the other side of the Danube.

A RELATION OR DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF VIENNA.

ON the Sixth of *May* 1683. His Imperial Majesty *Leopoldus Augustus* gave the Command of his Army to His Cousin *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain* at a General Rendezvous and Muster held near *Presbourg*, in the Plains of *Kitzen*; where the Emperor and Empress were Entertained at Dinner by the Duke of *Lorrain* in his Tent; The Elector of *Bavaria*, *Lewis William* Marques of *Baden*, The Duke of *Saxen Lawenburg*, together with the Duke of

May 6th. 1683.

Lorrain ſitting at Table with their Imperial Majeſties; a Privilege allowed to ſuch only of the Empire as are Soveraign Princes, and that in the Country, and no where elſe.

After which, the Emperor with the reſt of the Court returned to *Vienna*, and One Month's Pay having been advanced to the Army, The Duke of *Lorrain* marched towards *Raab*, and from thence to *Gran*; where having view'd the Place, he judged the Siege of it very unadviſable at that time, for Reaſons wherewith the Emperor remained ſatisfied; but withal gave the Duke Order, That ſince the Siege of *Gran* was not fit to be undertaken, he ſhould at leaſt attempt ſomething that might give Reputation to the Army which had been brought ſo early into the Field.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having received theſe Commands, reſolved upon the Siege of *Newheuſel*, with the Approbation of the other Generals, and particular Aſſiſtance of *Roger Erneſt* Count *Staremberg* Maſter General of the Ordnance, who thereupon venturing very far to view the Situation of the Town was in great danger of a Shot from the Turks, who played very warmly upon the Imperialiſts. However the Attack was carried on by him with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that the Imperialiſts made themſelves Maſters of part of the Suburbs, and of a Building that had formerly been made uſe of for a Church, into which Count *Staremberg* having ordered Fifty Men with a Lieutenant, and Count of *Herberſtein* Major of the Regiment of *Schenffenberg* bringing with him by miſtake 150, filled the Church ſo full that they could not turn themſelves in it, much leſs uſe their Arms; ſo that they were forced to break down the Benches and Seats to make room for themſelves, which occaſioning

a great Noiſe and Confuſion, It hapned that ſome of the Imperialiſts that came to ſtrengthen the Party, hearing the Noiſe and Diſorder in the Church, and believing the Enemy to be there, made ſeveral Diſcharges upon their own Men; by one of which Capt. *Silberberg* was killed, as were ſeveral others by the Shot of the Turks. In which Action Capt. *Craus* of the Regiment of *Staremberg*, who ſerved as Adjutant to the General; and Count *Taxis* were alſo killed, and Count *Kobb* Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Beck* wounded, whereof he ſoon after died at *Presbourg*. The Duke of *Lorrain* having given the Emperor an Account of his Proceedings, informed him withal of the Intelligence he had received that the Grand Viſier was coming to *Buda* with a very numerous Army, for which Reaſon he had reſolved to leave the Place, where he had not yet opened the Trenches, and to Poſt the Army ſo as not only to continue in a State of Defence; but to be able upon Occaſion to cover the Emperor's Territories: Whereupon His Highneſs marched back towards *Comorra*, of which the Count of *Hoffkirchen* was Governor; and finding the Garriſon very weak, He ſtrengthened it with a Regiment of Foot under the Command of the Lieutenant Colonel Count *Georger*, in the abſence of the Colonel Baron *Diepenthall*, who had been ſent ſometime before upon Buſineſs into *Sileſia*: After which the Duke receiving freſh Intelligence of the Approach of the Turks, made haſt towards *Raab* through the Iſle of *Schutt*, leaving the *Danube* on the left Hand; where having paſſed with the Army over a Bridge, he Encamped at two *German* Miles diſtance from the Town *Raab* between two Rivers called the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz*, from whence he gave all poſſible Aſſiſtance towards the finiſhing of the Fortifica-

tions of that Town, which were vigorously carrying on by Count *Staremberg*.

Some days after, a very great and confused Number of Turks, amounting to above 200000 of all sorts, came and Encamped within our sight in the way that leads from *Stoel-Weissenburg* to *Raab*, keeping themselves on the other side of the River of that Name; near the Banks of which they began to Skirmish with us and to Play their great Guns, as we did ours upon them, both sides endeavouring to discover a Ford by which they might Engage one another.

In the mean time it so hapned, that while both Parties were observing each other, a Body of *Tartars* (whereof, as some Prisoners informed us, there were 30000 under the Command of their own Cham in the *Turkish* Army) tracing the River up higher towards its Head, with the help of some *Hungarians* that served as Guides, they went as far as *Kirment* and St. *Godard*, where 19 years ago a great and memorable Battail was gained by Us. At which Place the *Tartars* finding the Bridges not broken down (by the fault as 'tis said of Count *Budiani*) they immediately passed over them, as they did afterwards without much difficulty the *Rabnitz* or *Little Raab*, and leaving the Towns of *Stein* and *Guntz* on the right hand, and *Eilenburg* on the left, they immediately spread themselves round about the *Newsidler Lake*, destroying with Fire and Sword all the Villages, Castles, and Towns they found without Walls, and driving before them into Captivity many Thousands of Christians, as far as the River of *Leitha*, which divides *Hungary* from *Austria*; where a stop was put to them by a fortified Town called *Bruck*, and by the Castle of *Harrach*: All the Villages on the other

other ſide of the *Leitha*, and the Towns over againſt the Caſtle of *Harrach*, being wholly conſumed by Fire.

It is terrible to think what Conſternation this ſuddain and unforeſeen Accident occaſioned in the Inhabitants, and what a dread it brought upon their Neighbours. And as ſome thought it not a little ſtrange to ſee the *Tartars* make ſo bold an Attempt while our Army lay between them and the *Turks*: So was it very much feared by others leſt our Army lying between them, might have been attack't on both ſides, to our great diſadvantage.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having hereupon received Intelligence that the Enemy was advanced as far as *Auſtria*, and apprehending the danger he was in of being invironed by ſuch mighty Numbers, while he had with him no more than 24000 fighting Men, having diſpoſed of the reſt to ſtrengthen the Garriſons of *Raab* and *Comorra*; he reſolved with the Advice of his Officers, to make as ſafe a Retreat as he could, and leſt the ſlow march of the Foot with the Artillery might retard the Horſe, His Highneſs found it adviſeable to ſeparate them, and to carry over both the Foot and Artillery into the Iſland of *Schut*, through which they might ſafely march to *Vienna*, as they did by *Presburg*, and *Tebe* on the other ſide of the *Danube* after having paſſed the River *Moraw*, and the Plains of *Markfeldt*. And becauſe upon the Retreat of our Army it was not improbable the *Turks* might Beſiege *Raab*, *Comorra* or *Leopolſtadt*, the laſt of which is a Town lately built upon the River *Waag*; The Duke provided them with a ſufficient Number of Men and other Neceſſaries for their Defence, having put into *Leopolſtadt* which was Commanded by the Baron of *Kilmanſek* four Pieces of Demi-Canon, with a conſiderable quantity of Ammunition: The Place

being

being afterwards ſtrengthened by ſome Companies of Foot and one of Dragoons, brought by General *Schultz* out of the Country of *Nitria*, where he had been obſerving the Motions of *Teckely*.

As to *Raab* which was Commanded with the Countries thereabouts by Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, Preſident of the Imperial Council of War, there being in Garriſon no more than Five Companies, making with their Officers about 600 Men, under the Command of *Daniel Miller* an ancient and well-experienced Soldier; the Duke of *Lorrain* ſtrengthened the Garriſon with the Forces hereafter mentioned, *Viz.*

	Men.
The Regiment of the Marqueſs *De Grana* Commanded by his Lieutenant Colonel *Samoratski*, conſiſting of	1800
The Regiment of *William* Marqueſs of *Baden*, Commanded by his Lieutenant Colonel Count *Tilly*, conſiſting of	2000
The Regiment of *Straſoldo*, conſiſting of about	1100
Seven Companies of the Regiment of Baron *Wallis*, conſiſting of	1300
So that with the old Garriſon, making	600
There was left in all at *Raab* for the Defence of the Place	6800

Things being thus ſettled, the Duke of *Lorrain* continued his Retreat, and having paſſed the Bridge that had been laid over the *Rabnitz*, arrived with his Cavalry at *Altenburg*; where His Highneſs having made a Halt, by reaſon of a Paſs they were to go through, he permitted his Soldiers to Plunder the Town, leſt the Cattle that was there and other

other Proviſions might fall into the hands of the *Turks*; which the Inhabitants took extreamly to heart, until upon the Enemies paſſing that way, they ſaw all things were deſtroyed by them as had been foreſeen.

Thus the Army came ſafe into the Plains of *Kitzen*, where the general Rendezvous had been held about two Months before.

The Grand Viſier *Muſtafa Baſſa* looking upon this Retreat of our Army as proceeding from Fear, adviſed with his Baſſas what was moſt proper for them to undertake; whether they ſhould purſue the Chriſtians, or Beſiege *Raab*. At length the Purſuit was agreed on, the rather becauſe our Army by their Retreat would be looked upon as put to Flight; whereupon the Grand Viſier raiſing His Camp, followed the Chriſtians the ſame way they had taken before.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having notice of their March, and finding himſelf unable to withſtand ſo Numerous an Army in the Plains of *Kitzen*, continued his march towards *Vienna*, having ſent before him Count *Caprara* General of the Horſe, to inform the Emperor of his Proceedings, and of all that had hapned.

The Duke having paſſed *Wolfsdale* and *Haimbourg*, Encamped on the Sixth of *July* at *Dutch-Altenburg*, from whence the Army marching very early the next day, and the Baggage being ordered for its Security to keep before; It ſo hapned that a Body of *Tartars* mixt with *Turks* and with *Hungarians* that ſerved as Guides, all making about 3000 Men, having Swum over the River *Leitha*, Sallied out of a little Wood on the left hand between *Petronella* and *Elend*, and with a horrid Cry fell upon ſome part of our left Wing, which: *July* 6th.

which followed the Baggage at the Head of the Army; who being surprised with this suddain Irruption, and with the strange Cryes of these Barbarous People, and not being able to distinguish their own Men from the Enemy by reason of the Dust that was raised, were forced to Retreat in disorder, which put the Ranks behind them into Confusion, and gave the Enemy opportunity of falling hastily, as their Custom is, upon the Baggage, and the Attendants of the Army, who were put to the Sword, and the Baggage and Waggons Plundered; The Plate of the Duke of *Saxe-Lawenberg*, the Prince *de Croy*, and of Count *Caprara* being all lost.

This Accident caused a great Disturbance in our Army, it being supposed that the *Turks* whom we had outmarch't, had found a nearer way on the left hand, and having so got before us, had made this Attempt; so that as the Danger appeared at that time to be such, that the Assistance of the whole Army might be wanting, His Highness Commanded the other Regiments to advance against the Enemy.

While that was doing, It happened that *Lewis* of *Savoy* Colonel of the Dragoons, a Prince of about 24 years of Age, rallying some of his Men that had been dispersed, and pressing with great Vigour upon the Enemy, behaved himself with extraordinary Valour, but being very far engaged and slenderly attended, he had the Misfortune to fall on the Ground with his Horse, and a *Tartar* having with his Scimiter cut off the Horses Neck, the Body yet full of Life turned violently upon the Rider, which so much bruised the Prince's Breast by a knot that was in the furniture of the Saddle, that being taken up, he vomited a great deal of Blood and Corruption, and died of this Hurt at *Vienna* on the 13*th* of *July*. Nor had the young Duke

of

of *Aeschots* better Fortune, whilst he was too eagerly Pursuing the Enemy, being cut in pieces with a Scimiter after he had received several Musquet shots. In this Action *William* Marquess of *Baden*, one of the Lieutenant Generals, gave a signal Proof of his Valour, having rallied and brought into Fight some Troops that he found in disorder and straggling at a distance. In the mean while, the *Tartars* having by this sudden and confused Irruption which hardly lasted an Hour, made a considerable Booty, no sooner perceived our Men to rally and make head against them, but they betook themselves to as sudden a Flight, leaving some Hundreds of their Men behind them, we having lost about 50 of ours.

However the Duke of *Lorrain* did not think fit to Pursue them, lest a fresh or stronger Body of their Army coming up, might have fal'n upon our Men, and so engaged them by Skirmishes to a pitch't Battle at so great a disadvantage: besides the Consideration That the Emperor was not yet in safety; So that it was esteemed most advisable to proceed to *Vischmund*, where the Army arrived on the *7th* of *July*. July 7th. 1683.

His Imperial Majesty upon receiving the Intelligence brought by Count *Caprara*, called His Council, and being advised by them to retire from *Vienna*, it fell under debate which might be the safest way for the Emperor's Retreat. Some were of Opinion, that the surest Passage would be over the Hills (*a*) on the South-side of the *Danube*, as being the most easie and plain way to *Linz*: Others thought the way on the North-side the *Danube* most adviseable, inasmuch as the *Turks* being, as Count *Caprara* informed us, in Pursuit of our Army on the same side, that

July. *Vienna* lies; And that part of our Army being already come with the Baggage as far as the Walls of the City, it was most probable, that the main Body of the Enemy would advance on the same side of the *Danube*; so that according to all Humane Probability it would be better for the Emperor to pass the Bridges, since otherwise some Spies that were in the Town giving Intelligence to the *Turks*, they would send several Thousands of light Horse in Pursuit of the Emperor, who with His Court not being able to get so far in Four days as the *Turks* in One, would infallibly by that means fall into their hands.

The last Opinion taking place, all things were prepared accordingly for the Emperor's Retreat. The News of which being spread abroad, and the Waggons and Baggage of our Army coming under the Walls of the Town in an ungoverned and disorderly manner, created a Belief that our Affairs were in a much worse Condition than really they were, which filled the City and the Suburbs with so great a Terror, that upon the Emperor's going away, no man was willing to stay behind. All the Horses, Waggons and Carts that could be found were immediately hired, and the Waggons and Carriages filled with Ladies of the greatest Quality and their Children, who deserting their Houses and rich Furniture, and leaving all their Provisions behind them, took away only of what was most valuable that which would lye in the least room. Nothing but Cryes and Lamentations were heard in every place, as if the *Turks* were already Masters of *Vienna*, which lasted all that Afternoon.

July 7th. On the *7th* of *July* about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, Their Imperial Majesties left the City with the

young

young Princes and the whole Court, and having passed the *Danube* over the Bridges, lay that Night at *Corneoburg* (M) a little Town, at two or three *German* Miles distance from *Vienna*. Order was immediately given for sending 200 Men under the Command of Captain *Tudye Dehassy* an Irishman of good Esteem and Courage, who were to guard the Emperor that Night, and to return the next day from thence, as they did upon the departure of the Court. *July.*

So great was the Confusion and Multitude of Waggons, Carts and other Carriages, and of those that were making their Escape on Horseback and on Foot, that one would have thought *Vienna* must have been immediately empty, every one striving to be gone first with so much impatience and hast, that it is believed at least Threescore thousand Souls left the Town that Night; notwithstanding which, the Number of those that remained during the Siege was no less than Threescore thousand Men able to bear Arms, besides the Women and Children and Garrison of the Place.

It is also very much to be feared, that those who for some days following made their Escape out of the Town, had the Misfortune to fall into the hands of the *Tartars*, as it was afterwards reported. Many Waggons and Carts were so filled that the Wheels breaking as soon as they were out of the Town, the poor People were left in the greatest uncertainty whither to betake themselves.

His Imperial Majesty was nevertheless so careful of the City, that before his departure he constituted two Councils, the one Civil, the other Military; the first of which was composed of the Persons following,

Caspar Zdenk Count *Capliers* Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, Councillor of State, Lieutenant of the Ordnance,

Commissary General, and Vice-President of the Council of War to the Emperor.

Francis Maximillian Count of *Molart* Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, Councellor of State, Marshal of *Austria*.

Roger Ernest Count *Staremberg*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, Councillor in the Council of War, Master General of the Ordnance, and Chief Governor of *Vienna*.

John Oswald Hartman Chancellor of *Austria*,

To whom the Emperor thought fit to add a Councellor of His Chamber *Charles Theophilus Aichpubl*, but he being retired with his Family, *Charles Belebamp* was appointed to supply his Place by Count *Cappliers*, whom the Emperor had made President and Director of the Council.

While these things were in Agitation, we perceived the Village called *Vischamund* (where the Duke of *Lorrain* had lodged with his Army on the Seventh of *July*) all on Fire, and soon after another little place called *Schwechet* in the same Condition, the Flames appearing very plain at *Vienna*, which filled the People in the City with such Terror, that as many as remained behind upon the Emperor's going away, looked upon themselves as quite lost: But the Consternation was soon after less'ned by the News that was brought us that both places had been set on Fire, not by the Enemy, but by the Carelessness or Roguery of some of the Rabble, and Sutlers Boys that followed the Army; And at length our Fears were altogether laid aside, when the next day being the Eighth of *July*, the Duke of *Lorrain* with Trumpets sounding and Drums beating came in great Order with his whole Cavalry by the Walls of the Town, and passed the Bridge (*A*) that lies over that branch of the *Danube* which about half a Mile above *Vienna* divides it self from the main Channel at *Nugdorf* (*B*) and washes

July 8th.

washes the North side of the Town, and entring into the great Channel about half a Mile lower, makes an Island (N) of about two *German* Miles compass called St. *Leopold*, in where there is another City not much less than *Vienna*, which of late years upon the Expulsion of the *Jews*, has been inhabited by the Christians, wherein there were three Churches and two Monasteries, with several great and well-built Palaces, and a large and stately Garden of the Emperor's; in which Island the Duke of *Lorrain* placed himself with his Cavalry: And no sooner was he lodg'd there, but the very next day a general Conflagration was seen both far and near; all being in Flames especially towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, where all the Cities, Towns, Villages and Castles, and even all the Fruits and Product of the Earth were consumed with Fire, which continued for a long time both Day and Night; Nor did the Province of *Austria* it self fare better, all Places as far as *Newstadt* being made desolate. The Towns in that part of *Hungary* that escaped this Ruin, were only *Isenstadt*, *Edenburgh* and *Gantz*; as being excused perhaps for owning *Teckely*, or declaring themselves inclin'd to his Party.

Newstadt had also the same good Fortune, a City in *Austria* about 8 Miles distant from *Vienna*; surrounded with the River *Leitha*, and with a good Fortification where the Emperor us'd to keep his Court in Summer at a Palace he has there, the Inhabitants of the City having upon the first coming of the *Tartars* defended themselves until the Arrival of a Regiment of Dragoons under the Command of the Count *de Castell*, whereby the Place was preserved.

All

July. All these Barbarities and Devastations were committed by the *Tartars*, who are the Forerunners of the *Turks*, their Custom being to make Inrodes in all Places, using no other Arms than their Scimiters, destroying and laying wast with Fire and Sword all that cannot resist them; By which means, and by the Terror they always carry with them, they either drive away the Inhabitants of the Countries where they range, or carry into Captivity such as they spare from slaughter, whom they afterwards sell to the *Turks*; And thus rendring all Places where they come intirely desolate, They make an easie and safe Passage for those that follow them.

And altho it may not seem agreeable to the ordinary Rules of War to ruin all the Buildings and Territories round about the Place that is to be attack'd, whereby the Besiegers are deprived of all sorts of Provisions for Men and Horse, which otherwise they might have in great Abundance, these Inhuman *Tartars* nevertheless as they came nearer *Vienna*, so did they continue to exercise their unmerciful Rage on every Town and on every Habitation where they passed, sparing neither Cottage, nor Palace, nor Garden, nor Field, reducing into Ashes whatsoever they found on this side the *Leitha* towards the *Danube*, where the Town of *Haimburg* stood; and from the *Calemberg* (E) as far as *Cloisterneuburg* (e) situate at two Miles distance from *Vienna*, on the South-side of the *Danube*, which was preserved from their Cruelty.

Nor did their Barbarous fury stop there, for after having ravaged all that part of *Austria* before-mentioned, and either forcing into the Woods such as could not

escape

escape to *Vienna*, or cutting them in pieces with Scimiters, or that which is worse, carrying them into Captivity, they continued their Devastations beyond the Hills and the Forrest (*K*) of *Vienna* to the lower part of *Austria*, where they destroyed with Flame and Sword all the Towns and Villages, Castles and Houses that stood in their way as far as the River *Ips*: Nor could the Poor Inhabitants where they came find any shelter in the deepest of the Woods, or in the Caves of wild Beasts, or in the bottom of the Valleys, the *Tartars* pursuing them in all those Places, and in their most hidden Retreats with Hounds kept by them for that purpose; which Devastations and Barbarities were continued Seven days in sight of *Vienna*, during which time we had the good fortune to be supplied with a very great quantity of Powder and Bullet, which was brought down the stream of the *Danube*, and came very seasonably for our Relief. *July.*

Now we began every day to spy some Men upon the Hill of the Hospital of St. *Mark* (*B*) as it were keeping Centinel in places from whence by the Descent of the Vineyards they might view the Town, where in the mean while no time was lost nor labour spared by all sorts of Men and Sexes young and old, both Layety and Clergy, as well in digging and removing the Earth, as plaining the Ditches, and making them deeper, that the Enemy might find the Passage more difficult, and in placing of Palisadoes upon the Counterscarp, (2) which might be a defence to our Men against the Insult of the Enemy, as it afterwards proved of very great use and security to the Town, the *Turks* never having been able in any Attack to pass by those Palisadoes, but being al-

ways forced to labour Day and Night in digging and throwing up the Earth over them, thereby to cover themselves in their Approaches against the Town, wherein they spent one whole Month before they could make their way to the Counterscarp. And for the safety of such as were employed in the Works the Duke of *Lorrain* appointed several Parties of Horse that kept Guard between the several Gates without the Town.

July 13th. On the 13*th* of *July* about Eight in the Morning, several Bodies of Horse were seen keeping close together upon the Point of the Hill of St. *Mark*, (1) who afterwards making their way by the descent of the Vineyards, rid up and down at some distance from the Town, and coming by degrees nearer and nearer were received by our Canon, whereof we had then but very few in Battery, which nevertheless had good Effect upon the Enemy as they kept very thick together, making them retire to the Hills and content themselves to view the Avenues and Passages of the Town at a greater distance from the *Wienerberg* (I) and *Calemberg* (E) and the Banks of the *Danube* (H) where they spread themselves: After which returning about Noon to the furthest part of the Hills beyond the Church of St. *Mark*, they at length disappeared.

Count *Staremberg* who had some days before left the Foot and Artillery that were Marching but very slowly towards *Vienna*, took this Appearance of the Enemy for an infallible Sign that they were the Forlorn of the Army sent before to make way for the main Body in order to a Siege; And that he might therefore be the better prepar'd for them, He commanded the Suburbs to be set

on.

on Fire, which was accordingly done that Afternoon to the great regret of the Inhabitants, and of those that were in the Town, considering the Stately Buildings, Palaces and Gardens that were destroyed. July.

The same Destiny was intended for *Leopolstadt*, (B) notice having been already given to the Inhabitants, and to those that were in the Monasteries that they should withdraw themselves with their Goods into *Vienna*, but by reason of a great quantity of Warlike Provisions sent thither upon that occasion that were lodged in Magazines, and could not be immediately removed from thence, the Town was respited for some time, but was soon after Burnt by the Enemy, the Provisions aforementioned having been first conveyed into *Vienna* by us.

Nothing else of moment hapned this day, more than that some of our Horse that were appointed to keep Guard in several places without the Suburbs, had some Skirmishes with the *Turks* that were straggling that way, where our Men hapned to find two Letters dropt by the Enemy, wherein they Summoned us to Surrender the Town, which they brought to Count *Staremberg*, who did not think fit to answer them.

At the same time Lieutenant General Count *Schultz* arrived at the Camp of the Duke of *Lorrain* from the further side of the *Danube*, (F) bringing with him about Seven Thousand fighting Men, and amongst them Four Thousand *Polanders*, who having been raised at the Charge of the Emperor, and taking their way out of *Poland* through *Silesia*, under the Command of Prince *Lubomirski*, had very opportunely joined Count *Schultz*, who as we have before-mentioned had been observing

July. the Motions of Count *Teckely* upon the *Waag*: But that which gave us the greateſt Satisfaction was the approach of our Foot, which with the Artillery had taken their March through the Iſland of *Schutt*, whereof we were informed by *Frederick Sigiſmond* Count *Scherffenberg*, who marching ſome hours before them into the Town with the Regiment under his Command, aſſured us that the reſt of the Infantry was very near at hand, which could not but be very welcom News to us, inaſmuch as until that time we had no other defence than the uſual Garriſon of about Twelve hundred Men, and half the Regiment of *Keiſerſtein* lately come from *Prague*, making about a Thouſand more, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Skenk*, a Perſon of great Conduct and Courage, which he made appear during the Siege.

Nor were we deceived in our Expectation, the Foot arriving that day and the next following, as did alſo ſeveral Bodies of the Enemy, with this difference, that the *Turks* Encamped themſelves between the Town and the South-ſide of the *Danube*, and that our Foot marching on the other ſide of the River without Reſiſtance, and paſſing over the Bridges (*E*) and through the Iſland of St. *Leopold* (*B*) entred into *Vienna* about Midnight, to the unſpeakable Joy and Comfort of the Inhabitants; After which they were purſuant to the Orders of Count *Staremberg* diſtributed by Count *Serini*, one of the Major Generals round about the Counterſcarp (2) of the Town, where they were Poſted according to the Diviſion following.

The

Men. July.

The Regiment of the General Count *Staremberg*, under the Command of his Lieutenant Colonel *George Maurice* Baron *Kotlinski*, a Gentleman of *Silesia*. 2000

Half the Regiment of *Keyserstein*, under the Lieutenant Colonel *Wolfgang Henry Schenck*. 1000

The Regiment of Count *Mansfeild* at present Ambassador from the Emperor in *Spain*, under his Lieutenant Colonel *Alexander* Count *Lesly* Brother to the Lieutenant General of the Artillery. 2000

The Regiment of Count *Charles Lewis Souches*, Son of the General *Souches* dead sometime past. 2000

The Regiment of Count *Scherffenberg* 2000

The Regiment of Baron *Beck* 2000

Seven Companies of the Regiment of *Lewis Antony* Prince of *Newburg*, under the Command of his Lieutenant Colonel Baron *Arizaga* 1200

Half of the Regiment of *Heister*, under their own Colonel Baron *Sibert Heister* 1000

Part of the Regiment of Prince *Ferdinand Charles* of *Wirtenberg*, Commanded by the Prince himself 1000

The other part of the Regiment of *Wirtenberg* being gone to attend the Emperor at *Lintz*, under the Command of the Major *Francis Fardinand Kucklander*.

Three Companies of the Regiment of *Diemer*, with whom neither the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, nor Major was present, they being employed in *Silesia*, the Eldest Captain commanding in Chief 600

July. Men.

To these were added a Troop of Horse of the Regiment of the Baron *Dupigne* ——— 600

Besides the ordinary Garrison of the Town divided into Three Companies, each of 400 Men 1200

So that the whole Number of Soldiers in Pay appointed for the Defence of *Vienna*, were —— 16600

It must here be observed, that this Computation is set down according to the Numbers of which the several Regiments ought to have consisted at the opening of the Campagne according to the particular Directions given by His Imperial Majesty to each Colonel, It being not to be imagined that there were so many Men in each Regiment at their coming into *Vienna*; So that reckoning those that had been Killed or Wounded, or were otherwise Sick, of whom there were very many. The Numbers before set down were so much diminished, that of Sixteen Thousand of which the Regiments did consist when they were compleat, there hardly came into *Vienna* Ten Thousand effective Men upon whom the Governor might depend.

The Chief Officers that commanded them during the Siege were as followeth,

1. Count *Staremberg* Captain General and Governor in Chief of *Vienna* and the Forces there.

2. Lieutenant *William John Anthony* Count of *Dawn*, Major General and Commander of the ordinary Garrison of *Vienna* under Count *Staremberg*.

3. *Ferdinand* Marquess *Obizzi* Chief Major of the Town, and Colonel of Foot.

4. Major

4. Major General *John* Count *Serini*, whose Regiment lay at *Zatmar*, but having before obtained leave to come to *Vienna* for his Health, he continued in Function as Major General alternatively with Count *Dawn* during the Siege. July.

The other Colonels and Chief Officers have been already named, who all of them entertained such Harmony and Agreement amongst themselves, that the Common Soldiers being led by their Example, strove with a commendable Emulation who should expose themselves foremost upon all Occasions to the Dangers and Hardships that offered, and even to Death it self.

On this Occasion it is necessary to observe the Method that was used for avoiding Confusion amongst the chief Officers; it being so ordered, that two of the Eldest Colonels were qualified with a Title between a Major General and a Colonel, and accordingly the Counts *De Souches* and *Scherffenberg* having the Title of Brigadiers, commanded by turns; so that as often as Major General Count *Dawn* entred into Function, he was attended by the Count *de Souches* in the Quality of Brigadier, and by the Baron *de Beck* as Eldest Colonel, with his Subordinate Officers, and as often as the other Major General Count *Serini* had the Watch, Count *Scherffenberg* the other Brigadier came upon Duty with another Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel. The Marquess of *Obizzi* having always the Charge of the ordinary Garrison.

About this time Lieutenant General *Charles Eugenius* Duke *de Croy* was ordered to *Raab*, where he was in the Absence of Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, to command the Forces the Duke of *Lorrain* had put into the Garrison, who finding no better way, ventured into an ordi-

nary

July. nary Boat without defence, and making his way down the River *Danube*, close by the *Turks* that were on the Shore, conveyed himself into *Raab* by the Island of *Schutt*, after he had passed by *Presbourg* and *Gomorra*.

All this while there remained in *Vienna* several Persons of great Quality, who although they were not in Imployment, ventured their Lives in the Siege, *Maximillian* Count *Trotsmansdorff*, formerly a Colonel in the Low-Countries, *John Charles* Count of *Five-Churches* Captain Provincial of that Part of *Austria* where the greatest Ravage was made. *Godfrey* Count of *Salaburg*, Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment of *Croats*, who undertook to command a Party of Men that he had gotten together in order to make a Sally upon the Enemy, *Henry Frederick* Baron of *Kilmansegg*, who in the Absence of the Great Master of the Chases, commanded Fourscore Huntsmen, who being lodged for the Three first days of the Siege upon the Bastion of the Court, very much annoyed the Enemy in their Trenches by their Skill in Shooting, which was so great, that seldom any one Shot of theirs missed killing a Turk, Baron *Kilmansegg* himself, as I am able to testifie, seeing a *Turk* with a great Turban upon his Head (whom we afterwards understood to be a chief Engineer) walking stately in the Trenches, shot him with his Gun from one of the Bastions at above 300 paces distance, as he did another that came to carry off the dead Body. Count *Vignancourt* was another of the Voluntiers that stayed in the Town, one that had heretofore done the Emperor great Service, and in the year 1657. had been Ambassador from the *French* King to the last Emperor and Princes of the Empire; *Mathew Colalto*

Colalto Count St. *Michaell* continued also in the Town, formerly Colonel of the Emperor's *Croats*, who having at present no Employment, gave a constant Attendance on Count *Staremberg*; *Ernest Sigismond* of *Zetteriz*, a Gentleman of *Silesia* who was come to *Vienna* upon a Law Suit, continued there during the Siege, as did also another Gentleman *Cornelius Rumlingen*, a Man of great Knowledge and Experience in Military Affairs, who being well esteemed of by Count *Staremberg*, assisted him with his Councils; *Francis Sigismond Rostauscher* a Gentleman of *Moravia*, who had been formerly Adjutant General, likewise distinguished himself in this Service. At the same time the Citizens and other Inhabitants of the Town were not idle, who having formed themselves into several Regiments, and keeping Guard in certain Places under the Command of their own Colonels, were also divided into several Bodies, as follows. July.

The Citizens consisting of Eight Companies, were commanded by *John Liebenberg* one of the Consuls as Colonel, and by his Lieutenant *Daniel Fockius*. The Names of their Captains and other Officers were as followeth.

Captains.

John Martin Trach, John Ludovic Braun, Nicholas Kraus, Vitus Henry, John Francis Paickhard, Ernest Josua Pentz, Loth Som, John Ernest Zirck.

Lieutenants.

John Caspar Prams, Michael Schmickel, Sebald Stemler, John George Metzger, Michael Berggaver, Matthias Alxinger, John John Christopher Kiehn, Daniel Plackner.

Ensigns.

July.

Enſigns.

Paul Schmuderer, *Auguſtine Schmidbauer*, *Joachim Klebet*, *John Melchior Zorn*, *John Peter Rauch*, *Martin Ferner*, *John Paul Mauſer*, *Herman Dubell*.

The ſeveral Companies conſiſted of

1.	260	Men.
2.	456	
3.	300	
4	266	
5.	290	
6.	334	
7.	226	
8.	250	
	2382	

Next to the Citizens the Freemen made up a Company of 335 Men: Their Captain was *Ambroſe Franc*; their Lieutenant *Peter Swabel*, and Enſign *Lucas Hartele*. The Bakers alſo made up a Company, and although they were employed both Day and Night in making of Bread for ſo many Thouſand Men, they nevertheleſs appeared with 206 Men at their Poſt, under the Command of *Jacob Rudolphus Kirk*, Lieutenant *Nicolas Purgler*, and Enſign *John Michaell Waugenlekner*.

The Butchers and Brewers likewiſe formed themſelves into a Company of 230 Men under *Adam Schmid* their Captain, *Wolfgang Sirenheid* Lieutenant, and *Caſpar Taglang* their Enſign.

The Shoomakers made up another Company of 400 Men under Captain *John Rodulph*.

There

There was besides a Company of 256 Men consisting of Merchants that did not keep Shop, who maintained themselves during the Siege out of their Common Stock, without any Charge to the Publick. Their Chief Commander was *William Shutz*, formerly Major of the Regiment of *Baden*: The other Officers were Captain *Henry Buller*, Lieutenant *Christian Wire* and Ensign *Wolfgang Baurenfindt*, they chiefly keeping Guard upon the Bastion of the Court, or in Places thereabouts most exposed to the Shot of the Enemy. July.

Besides the Citizens and Merchants, the Officers of the Exchequer, and those that were under the Protection of the Court Marshal, made another Body which was divided into Four Companies consisting of 240 Men each, who having put themselves under the Command of Count *Trotmansdroff*, chose for their Captains *Michael Mulbery*, *Marcus Marolins*, *Martin Martinson*: For their Lieutenants, *John Christopher Zweich*, *Francis Wackering*, *Claud Bugnet*, *Frederick Scorn*; And for their Ensigns, *Leopold Innace*, *Francis Wisend*, *Francis Mathias Hueber*, *John Charles Bartalotti*, *John Baptist Viali*. These making in all 960 Men, kept Guard night and day upon the *Ravelin*, lying without the Gate of *Hungaria*, between the *Bastions* of the Waterworks and of (3) *Braun*.

Nor must we forget the good Service of the Students of the University, and of those that depended upon them, who all on this Occasion were divided into three Companies of 236 each, making in all about 700 Men. Their Officers were Baron *de Wells*, with

July. with the Title of Lieutenant Collonel, and *Paul de Sorbeitt* Chief Phiſitian to the Empreſs *Dowager*, as Major. The Captains were *Stainſlaus Altman*, *Chriſtopher Ignatius* of *Tilberen*, *John Muller*: And becauſe *Tilberen* had lain down his Commiſſion, Major *Sorbeit* took care of his Company, with the Aſſiſtance of *Silverius Coſcoloſſa* as Lieutenant. And *Joſeph Schmuz* Profeſſor of Philoſophy, was afterwards made Captain in the place of *John Muller*, who dyed during the Siege.

The Lieutenants were, *Dominick Henner*, *John Ulric*, *Jeger* of *Heiſenberg*.

The Enſignes were, *John Meiſter*, *Jerome* of *Immendorff*, and *Andrew* of *Raſidegg* who dying in the Siege, was ſucceeded by *John Francis Wennigoffer*.

TheſeCompanies were poſted, either on the *Baſtion* near the Red-Gate, or on the *Ravelins* lying between the *Baſtions* of *Melice* and of the New Gate, or between the Gates of *Carynthia* and *Hungary*.

As for the neceſſary means for ſupporting the Charge of this Siege, and keeping up the hearts of the Soldiery, We are informed that *Ferdinand*, Prince *Schwartzenburg* Maſter of the Horſe to the Empreſs *Dowager*, returning to *Vienna* a Day or two after the Emperor's departure, deliver'd privately to Count *Kollonitſch* Preſident of the *Hungarian* Chamber, and Biſhop of *Newſtadt* 50000 Florins, as a free Gift from himſelf, with 3000 Bottles of Wine for the Service of the Town and Soldiers, which the Biſhop reſerved for a time of Exigency, and diſcover'd upon a Diſcourſe that happned concerning the Proviſions and Stores that

were in the Town; When Count *Staremberg* taking notice of the great Want they were like to be in, The Bishop thereupon asked what Summ of Money might be sufficient to maintain the Siege, and being told that 100000 Dollers would go a great way towards it; And knowing by his own experience at the Siege of *Candia*, where he had served 3 years as Knight of *Malta*, of how great Importance it was to have ready Money on such Occasions, undertook that this Summ should be forth-coming, and in a few Days after brought in 200000 Florins for the Publick Service. Whereby we were very much encouraged to make a stout Resistance. *July.*

On the 14*th* of *July*, The whole Army of the *Turks*, with an incredible number of Wagons, Horses, Bufasos and Camels appeared moving towards *Vienna* over the Hill near St. *Mark's* Church, their main Body marching on the side of the Hill, from whence they could not be so well discover'd from the Walls of the Town: Whereupon they immediately spread themselves round the Town in the figure of an half Moon, from the Banks of the *Danube* along by St. *Mark's* Chapple, and the Villages that had been burnt by the *Tartars*, as far as (*A*) *Nasdorff*, throughout all which Circuit they continued encamping themselves till late at Night, when they were observed to begin their Works before the Emperor's Gate, where our Men that were posted upon the Counterscarp, fired upon them continually from behind our Palisadoes to hinder the Approaches, which they had already begun *July* 14th.

July. in such manner that we soon found our selves formally besieged.

The Duke of *Lorrain* who hitherto remained with the Cavalry in the Island of St. *Leopold*, and as we thought, did not intend to stir from thence, altering his Resolution, marched over the four Bridges that lead towards *Moravia* with these Regiments, *viz.* The Regiments of Count *Caprara*, Count *Rabatta*, Count *Dunewald*, Count *Charles Palfi*, Count *Gondola*, Count *Taff*, Baron *Mercy*, Baron *Halwill*, Count *Montecuculi*, Count *Goz*. The Regiments of Dragoons, were the Regiment of General *Schultz*, of Count *Styrum*, and that of the Prince of *Savoy*, (which upon his death had been given to Collonel *Heister*) those of Count *Cuffstein*, and the Baron of *Herbeville*.

The Regiments of the *Croats*, were those of Count *Nicholas Lodron*, Count *Kery*, *Peter Riccards*. Besides which were the *Polanders* whom General *Schultz* brought along with him as aforementioned.

All these marched away with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and had hardly left their Posts, when a great number of *Tartars* and *Turks* went in close pursuit of them over the Bridges; But General *Schultz* being ordered to oppose them, behaved himself with so much Valor and Success, that he drove them back from the Bridges, (*G*) one of which he also broke down.

In this Conflict were killed, besides common Soldiers, Lieutenant Colonel *Gerstorff* and Count *Trautmandorff*, both Men of Courage and Conduct.

The

The Enemy meeting with this Repulſe, turned their Fury upon the Emperor's Country-Houſe called *The New Favourite*, and upon the other Houſes and Gardens of Pleaſure belonging to the Nobility, which they burnt, together with all the Churches, Monaſteries and other Houſes that were there. *July.*

At the ſame time, Count *Sereni*, who acted as Major General, paſſing that way in his return from the Duke of *Lorrain*, was like to have fallen into the hands of the Enemy, had he not with all ſpeed gained the Bridge (1) that lies over the branch of the *Danube*, and ordered ſome of the Planks of the Bridge to be thrown down after him.

As for thoſe that were beſieged, they wiſhed nothing more, than that the Duke would have ſtaid in the Iſland of St. *Leopold*, which would have preſerved a free Communication and Entercourſe, as well with the Emperor, as with the Territories of *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, and other parts of the Empire, from whence we might have received Supplies of everything we needed.

This was the Opinion of the beſieged, who afterwards felt thoſe hardſhips, that were brought upon them, by the quitting of that Place. But however we are not to doubt of the ſufficiency of the Reaſons, that moved the Duke of *Lorrain* to haſten his departure from thence.

On the 15*th* of *July* in the Morning, We perceived an incredible number of Tents pitched by the Enemy, *July* 15th.

July. Enemy, who were come within two hundred Paces of the Town, having posted themselves in the Garden called (5) *Rottenhoff*, where they began their Line of Circumvallation, throwing up Earth where they placed their Gabions in great Number, and planted their Cannon, with which by break of Day they fired upon us, carrying on their Trenches in Oblique Lines towards the Town.

We on the other side, were all this while but beginning to bring our Cannon out of the Arsenal, and to place them on the Bastions, laying Platforms for the Carriages of our Guns, and making holes in the Wall, to play our Cannon thorough with more Security for want of Gabions, placing Vessels and Sacks full of Earth and Wool upon the Works for a defence against the Shot of the Enemy.

This was the Care of the Officers of the Ordnance, by Name Col. *Christopher Borner*, a Person of Courage and Experience, who received a Shot in the Cheek, of which he is not yet cured; and Lieutenant Colonel *Martin Geschwind*, who was wounded, but recovered.

The other Officers of the Ordnance, were Captain *Maximilian Wecdleghen* of *Bohemia*, *Michel Mied* of *Saxony*, *William Jemagne* of *Vienna*, *Henry Cressel* a Dane, *Christopher Zimmerman* a Saxon, *Leonard Beck* an Engineer, who all in their several Stations behaved themselves extreamly well, exposing themselves to the greatest Dangers in taking Care of all that belonged to the Artillery, three of them *Jemagne*, *Cresselius* and *Weidlinger* being killed in the Service.

Michael

Michael Mied, who ſome Weeks before the Siege loſt both his Hands in trying a Cannon, did nevertheleſs perform his part very well; *Chriſtopher Zimmerman* and *Leonard Behr* are at this time Sick of their Wounds. *July.*

On the 16*th* of *July* the *Turks* had made their Trenches (6) at leaſt a yard deep, whereby ſecuring themſelves from our Shot, they began to throw Bombs, which not taking Fire, nor burſting as they ought to have done, did us no hurt, although ſome of them fell into the Play-Houſe that ſtands near the Walls, and which being all built of Wood and primed with Oyl, we feared it would the ſooner have taken Fire, and ſo endangered the Hall and Monaſtery of the *Auguſtines*, and other ſtately Buildings there adjoyning; for which reaſon the Play-Houſe was preſently pulled down with Engines, and the Beams and Planks of it carried to the Ramparts and Baſtions, where they were of very great uſe to make defences againſt the Enemies Shot. *July* 16th.

Whil'ſt the *Turks* were thus Active without the Town, we diſcovered within it, ſome Villains whom the Enemy had hired (as it was reported) to walk about in the Night, and to ſet fire to the Citizens Houſes and Palaces of the Town, as was diſcovered on the firſt day of the Siege, being the 15*th* of *July*, there having been the ſame Night a Youth of Sixteen years of Age found in Womans Apparel, who had flung into the Straw or Litter lying near the Stables of the *Scotch* Abby (19) ſome Fire which preſently conſumed the beſt and largeſt Monaſtery of the

Town

July. Town, built lately by *John Schmidberger* Bishop of *Frankfort*, and Suffragan of *Vienna* (who afterwards died in the Siege) as also the Church and Steeple adjoyning to it; the flame making its way till it came to the Arsenal, where a great quantity of Powder and other Ammunition lay in Store, the very Door where the Powder was kept taking Fire. But Count *Sereni* who had an Eye in every Corner, and supplied the place of Count *Daun*, who was then Sick of a Feaver Commanded the Door to be broke open (the Keys being not to be found) which being done, and a great quantity of Water rightly applied, the Arsenal was saved as it were by Miracle, whil'st the stately Palaces of Prince *Auerspergh*, and of the Counts *Traun* and *Palfi*, that stood on the other side, were all burnt down.

The Youth who was supposed to be the Author of this Mischief, was laid hold of by the Rabble, and immediately torn in pieces by them, without examining the Matter to find whether he had really committed the Fact, and whether by the instigation of the Enemy, which many were doubtful of, believing rather that the Fire hapned accidentally, and by Negligence of the Grooms themselves. And that this poor Youth, being one of the first who ran to put it out and unknown to the mad Rabble, was by them torn in pieces, whereby the Truth of the business remains undiscovered.

In this great Exigency of the Fire, if God Almighty had not of his Mercy put a stop to it upon the Third day, the Arsenal together with the Ammunition and Powder

Powder had all taken Fire, and destroying that part of the Town had given Entrance to the Enemy; as it happned at the former Siege in the year 1529; It being observed that the *Turks* play'd their Cannon and Bombs all the while on that part of the Town where the Fire broke out, advancing their Works towards the Court (7) and Lebel (8) Bastion and the Ravelin (9) that lies between them, which made us suspect they were carrying their Mines to those very Places, which put us upon thinking of making use of Counterminers: But how strange soever it may appear, there was not one Man in the Emperor's Pay to be found in the whole Town, who had Skill enough to undertake that Work, all the Men of that Profession being employed elsewhere. However two Persons, one a *Dutchman*, the other a *Lorrainer*, both Volunteers offered themselves to be employed; And although upon trial they proved to have but little Skill, yet were they made use of for want of better: As was also *Bartholomy Camucci* a *Venetian*, who for many years had kept Company with the Count *de Wimes* formerly Chief Engineer of *Vienna*, and now exercised to good purpose what he had learn't of him. Nor are we to forget *James Hafner*, Captain of the ordinary Garrison, who seeing a Piece of Mine not managed as it ought to be, and finding fault with it, discover'd his Skill by this means, and being thereupon made Director of all those Works, performed many excellent things as Engineer, for which he was much commended by the Generals. July.

July. Whil'ſt this was doing in the Town, Count *Staremberg* applied his Care towards preparing on the Walls and in the Trenches all things neceſſary to oppoſe the Enemy, ordering Palizadoes to be plac'd on the Counterſcarp (z) and Caponiers in the Ditch (11) to ſecure our Men; ſo that in caſe the *Turks* made their way ſo far, they might meet with theſe places of Retreat, from whence our Men might be able to put them to a ſtand, which hapned afterward as was deſigned to the great Damage of the Enemy.

In carrying on this Work, Captain *Elias Khun* a *Sileſian*, ſignalized himſelf very much; one who having before the Siege been hired by ſome private Perſons to defend the Caſtle of *Sonaw* ſituate near *Neuſtadt*, from the Incurſion of the *Tartars*, and being upon his way thither with his Wife and four Children, and ſome few Soldiers hired for the ſame purpoſe, was overtaken and aſſaulted by the *Tartars*, but he Diſmounting two of them that rode upon one Horſe, and getting upon the Horſe himſelf, returned ſafe to *Vienna*, without knowing what became of his Wife and Children.

The Enemy cantinued all this day very buſie in advancing their Works and Trenches towards the Court and Lebel Baſtions, and the Ravelin which lies between them, and were near gotten within 30 Paces of the Ditch, notwithſtanding the continual playing of our Bombs. Nor did the Enemy ſpare us with their Cannon, which battered very much the Emperor's Palace, (10) with the Churches and other great Buildings there adjoyning.

But

But it was matter of Concern and Trouble to us, to see our Governor every day exposing his Person to the Enemy's Shot, even where the greatest danger was. It hap'ning that as he this day visited the Court Bastion (*M*) against which the Enemy's Cannon play'd most furiously, he received a Wound in his Head by a Splinter from the upper part of the Curtain that was of Stone, so that for three days he was forced to keep his Chamber under the Care of the Chirurgeons and Physicians; but being more afflicted with Impatience as being wanted in those Places where the Danger continually increased, he made them carry him up and down in a Sedan through all parts where his Presence might be necessary, Count *Daun* the next in Command being ill of a burning Fever at the same time, during which his Place and Duty was supply'd by Count *Sereni* the other Major General, and by the Counts of *Souches* and *Scherffenberg* as Brigadiers; all the other Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels being present and exposing themselves of their own accords at every place of Action, to their great Honor and the infinite Satisfaction of our Governor. *July.*

On the 17*th* of *July*, the Enemy brought all their Batteries into one, for as in that length which runs from the *Kalcsmidish* Garden (11) as far as the Garden of *Reichwitz* (12) towards the Court & Lebel Bastion, they had first made three Batteries with Intervals between them, Now all these were united and reduced into one great Battery, from whence they plaid with about 30 Pieces of Cannon against those Bastions: It *July* 17th.

July. being to be observ'd, that the Town having Eleven great Bastions with one lesser, as namely the Court Bastion, (7) The Lebel Bastion, (8) The Ehlend Bastion, (3) The Water Bastion, (15) The Bastion of the Water-works, (18) The Bastion of the New Gate, (33) The Bastion of *Carynthia*, (25) The Bastion of *Piber*, (34) The Bastion of *Hollerstauden*, (35) The *Braun* Bastion, (36) The *Melcker* Bastion (32) and the other little one called the *Spanish* Bastion, 30) yet it was the two Bastions first-named, (7, 8.) The *Turks* did most insult, so that our General made it his Principal care to defend them and the Ravelin (9) that lyes between them both. The three Attacks were also carried on by the Enemy under the distinct care of certain Persons. The Ravelin was undertaken by *Mustapha* Bassa the Grand Visier, so called as the Supream Councellor of State, as all the other Councellors of State are likewise called Viziers. This Attack was also attended by the *Aga* or General of the Janizaries by Name *Kara*, *Mustapha* Bassa and Visier, and by his Lieutenant called in their Language *Kibaja Beg*, and by *Hassan* Bassa of *Romelia*, who was killed by a Cannon Shot. The Right side of the Court Bastion was the Post of *Hussein* Bassa of *Damascus*, whom *Ragottzi* had formerly defeated in *Transylvania*, as the Present King of *Poland* had done at *Goschin*, and General *Souches* at *Leventz*. He was Seconded in his Attacks by *Sagarzi Bassi*, first Colonel of the Janizaries, and next in Command over them after the Lieutenant *Kibaja Beg*. The left side of the Lebel Bastion was undertaken by *Achmett* Bassa of *Temiswar* who died of a bloody Flux

some

some days before the Siege was raised, having been formerly *Tefter dar*, that is President of the Exchequer; and upon his Death his Place was supply'd by *Hassan* Bassa, who had been likewise *Tefter dar*. July.

On the 18th of *July*, the Turks threw up a great deal of Earth in the Island of St. *Leopold* (B) towards the River side from the Garden of Count *Berka* (L) as far as the Bridge (o) that was thrown down, and from the High way straight along the Suburbs, where having strengthned their Approches with Palisadoes, they formed a large Battery from whence they play'd furiously with their Cannon and Mortar-Pieces against the Town which they very much battered on that side. July 18th.

On the 19th, The Works were carried on, and the great Guns and Mortar-Pieces play'd on both sides; The Emperor's Palace being pierc't through by the Enemies Shot. Towards Evening one of their greatest Bombes falling near the Lebel Bastion upon the *Spanish* Ambassador's Lodgings, destroyed all the Stables of the Noblemen that were built under that part of the Rampart where it fell. July 19th.

It was terrible to see the Flame raging at the foot of the Bastion, But our General was so careful of all things, that he had appointed 150 Men expert in quenching of Fire, who were ready to do their part on such occasions, being Commanded by *Wolfgang Venediger* as Captain, *Antony Haver* as Lieutenant, and *Gaspar Shenkler* their Ensign. And it was likewise so ordered

July. dered that the Bullets which were shot either by Accident or Design against the Tops of the Houses and Churches did not much hurt to our Men; The Governor having the first day of the Siege directed by Proclamation, That all the Roofs of Houses that were of Wood should be pull'd down, giving in his own Person the first Example of Obedience thereunto. And because we perceived the Enemy carrying on double Lines of Communication for the joyning of their Trenches, our General to hinder their Progress, ordered a Sally to be made under the Command of Count *Guido* of *Staremberg* and *Christopher Stinback*, wherein they had good Success, many of the *Turkish* Miners being killed or taken; and among the rest, one who informed our General of many things relating to the Enemies Camp.

July. 28. On the 28th an Hundred Duckets were promised publickly to any that would undertake to carry Letters over the River to the Duke of *Lorrain*, from whom they were to receive their Reward upon giving us notice of their safe arrival by some Signal of Fire. However I do not know that any one did then undertake that Service.

In the mean time the Enemy was not idle but played continually with their Cannon upon the main Bastions, and chiefly that of the Lebel, which was nearest to the Battery they had made the day before; besides that the Lebel Bastion was not large enough to receive many Cannon that might offend the *Turks*, which made it suffer much more than that of the Court.

On

On the 21st of *July*, a Messenger from the D. of *Lorrain* arrived safe in the Town, having Swom over the four branches of the *Danube*, and escaping all the Sentinels of the Enemy that were on the Shore; The Letters he brought were fastned to a Bladder and hung about his Neck, wherein His Highness encouraged us to be of good Chear, for that the Enemy would be shortly forced by a pitcht Battle to raise the Siege, great Succors being expected from the Empire and Hereditary Countries, as likewise the King of *Poland*, who was already come with his Army as far as *Olmutz*. July.

In the mean time we understood by some Deserters, as we also perceived from St. *Stephen's* Tower, that the Enemy was passing and repassing in great Numbers the two Bridges that lye over the *Danube*, the one half a Mile above (*H*) the Town, and the other half a Mile below (*I*) it, having a free Communication between the Island and their Tents, which Bridges were defended by the Princes of *Walachia* and *Moldavia* with about 6000 Men, who being Christians, and coming not very willingly to the Siege, were Commanded by *Achmet* Bassa of *Natolia*, the *Turks* not trusting them to themselves; whilst the Island of St. *Leopold* was guarded by *Chydir* Bassa of *Bosnia* with 6000 *Egyptians*.

From this Island on the 22d, the Enemy playing very warmly with their Cannon which were planted upon the side of the River, the Water Bastion (20) where *John Carneo* the famous Engineer had taken his Post, was very much damnified, as were also the Churches which stood on the rising Ground and appeared July 22.

July. peared above the Walls, especially the Monasteries of St. *Joseph* and St. *Laurence*, together with all the Buildings of that part of the Town from the Street of the High Bridge as far as St. *Barbara's*, where all the Coverings and sides of Houses were with the continual Shot of Cannon and Bombs very much shatter'd, nor could the Inhabitants thereabouts find any other shelter than in the Vaults and Cellars they retired unto.

The fright they were in, having much encreased their Devotion, every one came constantly to Church at the time appointed by the Priests, their Governor having forbid the ringing of Bells during the Siege.

This day again the Students making a Sally, brought in some Cattle, which our General distributed among the Students themselves and the Soldiers that were Sick.

The same day *Christopher Kunitz* the Emperor's Resident at the Port writ Letters to us out of the Camp where he was detained, intrusting one of his Servants with the bringing them to our Governor, which was the more easily done inasmuch as the Emperor's Ministers and their Servants are obliged to wear the *Turkish* Habit, and that most of them spoke the *Turkish* Language.

The bringing of these Letters however was so generally talkt of throughout the Town, that there was too much reason to fear the Grand Visier would have Notice of it by some Prisoner or Deserters, as it afterwards hapned, so that the Correspondence ceased from that time; The Messenger being no sooner out of the Town with an Answer, but he was immediately taken

taken and carried before the Grand Visier, but the Letters being covered with a Ball of Wax, were cunningly dropt by him in the way. July.

On the 13*d* every Family in the Town was ordered to provide a Man to watch in their Cellars, and to give notice of any Noise of Digging they should hear, there being a Report that some Rogues within the Town were endeavouring to make a way under Ground for the Enemy to pass through into the City. July 23.

This day the *Turks* to avoid going about by the Bridges, attempted to bring a Cannon and a Mortar-Piece over the River in a Boat, but as they came near the Ravelin of the *Jews*, Our Men firing upon them with their Ordnance, made a hole with a shot in the Boat, which immediately sunk down to rights with every thing that was in it.

This day also in the Morning early, the Enemy kept their usual course of Shooting, but soon gave over and remained quiet all that day, which we understood not the reason of until Six in the Evening, at which time they sprung two Mines towards the Outward Angle of the Counterscarp (2) without any considerable Effect, one of them taking Vent, and the other throwing some Earth into the Ditch blew up no more than Ten Men, after which nevertheless the Enemy made a Third Assault in the same place, but were as vigorously beaten off again, with a considerable loss on their side.

July. On the 24th the Enemy continued their Works, playing their Cannon and Bombes as usual, and about Noon, our Governor was not a little disturbed by the News that was brought him whil'st he was at Dinner by one *Lawrence Nitsky* Major of the City Militia, That some Men were discovered in the Common-Sewer, who were supposed to be *Turkish* Miners that were making their way into the Town. The Governor being not yet recovered in his Health sent away his Son-in-Law the Baron *Welz* and Col. *Rumlingen*, who were then at Dinner with him: But growing impatient to know what the matter was, he soon followed them on Horseback notwithstanding his Indisposition, and when he came to the place, instead of *Turkish* Miners, he found only the Servants of the Hangman of *Vienna*, who were fleaing the dead Horses and Carkasses that had been brought thither.

This day also as the People were at Church at St. *Stephens*, a Cannon Bullet struck against the Pillar to which the Pulpit was fastned, but did no hurt.

July 25. On the 25th towards Five at Night, the *Turks* began to keep Holiday, with an hideous noise of Bells and Pipes (the Musick they use) mingling with it their wonted Cry of *Hala, Hala*, which our Men hearing very plain, the places where they kept Guard upon the Edge of the Ditch not being ten foot distant, invited the *Turks* to Dance with them, that so the Musick might not be lost. But they had soon other Sport, The *Turks* springing another Mine under the Palizadoes which blew up many of them, together with Ten of our Men.

And

And the Enemy attempting thereupon to enter into the Ditch by the breach their Mine had made, there followed a very ſmart Encounter, with conſiderable loſs on both Sides: And while our Men were in ſome diſorder, Count *Sereni* with *St. Croy* Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Dupigni* coming to their Succour with a Hundred freſh Men armed with Hand-Granadoes, they ſoon got the better of the *Turks*, and cutting off many of their Heads, fixt them on the Stakes and Palizadoes on the Counterſcarp in ſight of the Enemy. *July.*

Count *Guido Starenberg* then Captain, and afterwards made Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of that Name by his Couſin the General, received a ſhot in that Action, but ſoon recovered; The like hapned to Count *Souches*, but he being ſlightly wounded in the Arm, only retired a little to tie it up, and immediately returned again to the Charge.

It hapned otherwiſe to *George Rumpler* of *Miſnia*, an Engineer of great Credit, who being wounded in the left Arm died Eight days after. At the ſame time the Lieutenant Colonel of the Prince of *Wirtenberg*, Son to Colonel *Walthers*, and *William Shemnitz* Captain in the Regiment of *Staremberg* were killed, Lieutenant *Dubsky* was alſo hurt, but ſoon recovered.

This day our Governor received another Wound by a Stone that ſtruck him on the Hand.

On the 26*th* of *July*, one of our Mines being ſhaken by the noiſe of the Cannon fell in and ſmothered three of our Pioneers. And the Meſſenger whom the Duke of *July* 26.

July. *Lorrain* ſent to us with Letters going back the ſame way with an Anſwer in Cypher, was intercepted by the Enemy, of which we received an aſſurance by the ſame Letters we had ſent which the *Turks* this day ſhot into the Town faſtned to an Arrow, to which Letters were added ſome Latin words, ſignifying that *It was in vain we endeavoured to ſend any Letters to our Army, the miſerable State of* Vienna *being ſufficiently known to all the World, which was but a juſt Judgment of God Almighty in Puniſhing the Chriſtians for the breach of their Faith, whereby they had provoked the Emperor of the Turks to this Expedition.*

July 27. On the Twenty ſeventh of *July*, an Order was Publiſhed, whereby all the reſt of the Inhabitants able to bear Arms, that had not already Liſted themſelves, were commanded immediately to meet together and to make up another Body, being to be provided with Arms out of the Arſenal.

About Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, a ſmall Party of the *Turks* coming through their Trenches, attack'd with great fury ſome of our Foot that had their Poſt near the Palizadoes, but our Men making a very good reſiſtance, threw Nine of the *Turks* that came beyond the Palizadoes into the Ditch, where they were immediately cut in pieces.

In this Action *Charles Burchard* a Gentleman of *Carinthia* Major of the Regiment of *Mansfeld*, behaved himſelf very well, but was unfortunately ſhot through the Body with a Poiſoned Arrow, whereof he died. Count *Sereni* received alſo a ſhot through both

both his Shoulders, but neither felt the Wound nor the Arrow until a Lieutenant in Count *Souche's* Regiment had drawn it out of his Body. *July.*

Francis Christopher Montenelly Major of the Regiment of *Souches* was hurt in this Skirmish, and was afterwards made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Wirtemberg*. Many of the Common Soldiers were killed by the Enemies Shot, but how many of the *Turks* were hurt or killed we could not know.

On the Eight and twentieth of *July*, the *Turks* shot *July 28.* several Bombs from *Leopoldstadt* (*B*) into the Town, whereof one falling upon a House near the Red Gate, it burst with so great Noise and Violence, that having thrown down the greatest part of a very high Brick House, it scattered it self through the Streets, frighting the People, & doing no small Mischief. At this time several Christians whom the *Turks* & *Tartars* had taken Prisoners, made their escape into the Town, having all their Heads shorn, and being cloathed in *Turkish* Habits.

On the Nine and twentieth of *July*, the Enemy con- *July 29.* tinued their Approaches towards the Counterscarp over against the Court and Lobel Bastion and the Ravelin that lies between them, where about Five in the Afternoon they sprung a Mine, which having been carried beyond the foremost Palisadoes, it happened that they were all left standing, the Mine venting it self upon the Edge of the Ditch near a place where some of our Men were upon Duty, and having there blown up about Fifteen Palisadoes with the Earth

about

July. about them, killed Twenty, and hurt a great many more. The *Turks* however did not make any farther Aſſault, becauſe the outward Paliſadoes which they intended to have deſtroyed by that Mine, remained untouch't; ſo that the Hole that the Mine had made, was eaſily fill'd up again at Night by our Soldiers.

July 30. On the Thirtieth of *July* we ſprang a Mine in the Enemie's Trenches, General *Staremberg* himſelf directing it from the Court Baſtion, from whence he gave the Signal of Retreat to ſome of our Men who guarded the Counterſcarp, before the ſpringing of the Mine, but it hapning about Eight in the Evening we could not learn what loſs the Enemy ſuſtain'd by it, which we believe was conſiderable, inaſmuch as they continued buſie in making good their Ruins all the next day, which was the 31 of *July*, when they alſo carried on their Mines ſo far towards the Ditch, that they and our Men could not only ſpeak together, but fell foul of one another with Sticks and pieces of Paliſadoes, till our Men laying aſide their Sticks, took up the Iron Hooks they made uſe of in their Works, and hooking in the *Turks* drew them within the Trenches, or elſe fixing Syths to long Poles (an Invention as 'tis ſaid of Count *Dawns*) ſtruck at the *Turks* through the Paliſadoes, killing all thoſe they could reach: Nor was it unpleaſant to ſee our Men and the *Turks* on both ſides the Paliſadoes ſtriving together at the two ends of thoſe long Poles, whether the one ſhould draw in his Adverſary, or the other make himſelf Maſter

July 31.

ſter of the Pole, the Advantage remaining to the ſtrongeſt. *July.*

The Enemy for theſe two days continued to ply us with Bombs, which occaſioned a very extraordinary Accident; one of thoſe Bombs falling upon the Baſtion of the Court (*G*) near one of our Mortar-pieces where Lieutenant Colonel *Geſchwind* an Officer of the Ordnance was upon Duty, which burſting aſunder, ſet fire to one of our Mortar-Pieces, from whence the Bomb that was in it hapned to light among the *Turks*, and did them great damage; Lieutenant Colonel *Geſchwind* eſcaping the Danger very narrowly by throwing himſelf upon the Ground, and ſo avoiding the Splinters of the Enemie's Bomb, which was taken notice of with great Satisfaction of Count *Staremberg*, who ſaw what paſſed at a diſtance. The ſame Night being the laſt of *July*, Lieutenant Colonel *Geſchwind* took away ſix Cannon from off the Cavallier of the Lebel Baſtion, and placed three of them below on the Curtain upon the left hand, where three others were already placed; and the other three he planted upon the Level of the Baſtion where there was more ſpace; which he did becauſe upon the Cavallier they were not only too much expoſed to the Enemie's Guns, but ſtanding ſo high the Shot could not reach their Works.

During theſe ſeveral Days, Major General Count *Dawn* whoſe turn it was to Command, continued all the while upon Duty, notwithſtanding the Fever he was Sick of.

On

July. On the other side, the *Turks* carried on their Trenches with great diligence, whilst we endeavoured in vain with our Bombs and Granadoes to disturb them, it being their Practice as soon as they had made their Trenches, to cover them immediately with great pieces of Wood, over which they laid Boards and Bags of Sand, securing themselves by this means from our Bombs and Granadoes so well, that the Bassas and even the Grand Vizier taking these Trenches for their safest Retreat, (11) ordered them to be made very large and spacious, and to be divided into several Apartments, being furnisht with Tapestry, and payed with Tiles, where nothing was wanting that is necessary for the Convenience of living.

The Month of *August*.

August 1. On the First day a great Number of People were very much frighted at a Sermon in the Church of St. *Stephen* by a Bomb, which passing through the Windows of the Church, and meeting with a great Pillar, rebounded upon one Man and broke his Legs.

In the Night time the Enemy threw up the Earth from their Trenches at least three yards higher than the places where our Men kept Guard, endeavouring from thence to burn our Palisadoes; but our Men that defended them behaving themselves with great Courage, beat the Enemy back, whilst others fetching Water from the bottom of the Ditch did put out the Fire. This Assault cost many lives on both sides.

On

On the Second of *Auguſt* being a Holiday, the *Turks* very early in the Morning ſhot many Bombs at the Church of the Capucines whereby they gave great Diſturbance to the People in their Devotions; it being uncertain whether this hapned by Chance, or by the malicious Suggeſtions of ſome Chriſtian in the *Turkiſh* Army. But a Bomb falling with a horrid Noiſe on the top of the Church, and ſtopping upon the great Arch while the People were within at their Prayers, it occaſioned ſo great a fright amongſt them, that they all ran out of the Church, but afterwards returned to their Devotions when they ſaw no hurt was done. *Auguſt.*

On the ſame day about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, we ſprang a Mine that was carried from the Lebel Baſtion (8) to the Enemie's Works, with ſo great Succeſs, that many of them were blown up and torn in pieces, we perceiving from the Walls ſeveral Arms and Legs in the Air, mingled with the Smoke and Rubbidge. In this Occaſion Captain *James Hafner* behaved himſelf ſo well, that he was received with great Expreſſions of Kindneſs by Count *Staremberg*, who had from the Baſtion obſerved what was doing.

This Night a Party of Foot and Horſe went out of the Town, and returned the next day, being the Third of *Auguſt*, with about Fifty Oxen taken from the Enemy; and being conveyed into the City by the Sally-Ports, were divided among the poor People the Sick Soldiers, and thoſe that had taken them from the Enemy. And here I may obſerve, that amongſt ſo many People that were in the Town, there was never wanting a ſufficient quantity of Beef,

August. though indeed it were ſometimes dearer than at others; For as in the beginning thoſe that came out of *Hungary*, drove whole Herds of Cattle before them into the Town, ſelling to the Citizens and Butchers a great Ox for a Duckat, which was ſold again at firſt at the rate of a Dollar for 35 *lb.* of Beef, the Price afterwards increaſed every day as long as the Siege laſted; So that at length a Pound of Beef was ſold for about Nine pence, which laſted till the raiſing of the Siege, when we took from the Enemy ſo great a Number of Cows, Sheep and Oxen, that there was not only enough for the Town and Neighborhood to feed upon at Reaſonable Rates, but to Till and Prepare the Ground again inſtead of Horſes, which the Enemy had quite deſtroyed or carried away.

On the ſame day Lieutenant Colonel *George Rumpler*, our Chief Engineer, died of a Wound in his Arm, having drunk too much Wine whilſt he was under Cure. This day ſome of our Men that belonged to the Arſenal, with other Voluntiers of the City-Militia, were ordered in the dead of the Night to paſs the *Danube*, where the *Turks* kept ſeveral Boats at the Iſland of *St. Leopold*, (with deſign perhaps of making uſe of them againſt us for a Bridge) which our Men were either to bring away with them by the Channel (22) that leads to the Arſenal, or elſe to Sink or Burn them; which they accordingly performed with the Commendation and Reward, ſo fortunate an Undertaking had deſerved.

The ſame day, An Invitation was made by Beat of Drums, to all thoſe that had not yet put themſelves in

Arms,

Arms, and were in want of Proviſions, that they ſhould Liſt themſelves and receive Pay during the Siege: And to all thoſe that gave in their Names, (which were not few) there was given three Rix-dollars in hand, and a daily Subſiſtance equally with the Soldiers of Bread and Wine, of the laſt of which, by the Liberality of Prince *Schwartzenburg* (as aforementioned) and of the Religious Orders and Citizens, there was no want for the Soldiers: Beſides, that the General together with the Magiſtrates had made an Order, that the Eccleſiaſticks and Convents, as well as the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Town, ſhould give the Hundredth Bottle of Wine for the refreſhment of the Soldiers, which they readily performed. Nor was there any quarter given to the Wine-Cellars of the Emperor's Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality, their Houſes and Palaces being made uſe of to receive and entertain the Officers. This Night which preceded the Fourth of *Auguſt*, we had a hot Diſpute with the *Turks*, who endeavoured to make themſelves Maſters of the Counterſcarp, having thrown up Earth for many days over the Paliſadoes, by which means they got above us, fighting hand to hand with Guns, Scimiters and Javelins. They likewiſe ſhot an incredible number of Poiſoned Arrows at us, and ſent continually freſh Men to relieve thoſe that were weary. On the other ſide, our General attended with his Officers, gave all Neceſſary Orders as there was occaſion, leaving nothing undone that could be of Advantage to us. *Auguſt.*

August. The Enemy nevertheleſs at the end of four Weeks after the firſt Attack, ſprung a Mine upon the Outward Angle of the Counterſcarp, which broke the Earth thereabouts near our Paliſadoes; whereupon our Men retreating a little, ſome of them ventur'd ſoon after to fix the Paliſadoes anew, whilſt others drove away the *Turks* from the Poſt they had gained.

On the right ſide of the Ravelin, that lies between the Court and Lebel Baſtions, *George Maurice Kottlinsky* a Gentleman of *Sileſia* had his Station, which he defended with much Valour; and, as he was leading up freſh Men to oppoſe the Enemy, was unfortunately killed with a Cannon Bullet, being lamented by all, and eſpecially by the General, whoſe Lieutenant Colonel he was. His Brother *George Adolphus* Captain in the Regiment of *Beck*, having his Poſt on the left ſide of the Ravelin, was very much hurt at the ſame time on the Noſe by ſome Granado Shells; notwithſtanding which, he could not be perſwaded to ſtir from his Command. *John George Kotlinsky* a Voluntier Nephew to them both, received three days after a Musquet ſhot in his Back, whereof he died ſome time after.

August 4. On the day following, which was the Fourth of *Auguſt*, the *Turks* continued ſhooting with their great Guns and Mortar-Pieces, till about Eight of the Clock in the Evening they endeavoured according to their uſual Cuſtom to advance their Approaches as far as the Ditch that divides the Counterſcarp from the Ravelin; And whilſt we were making the beſt reſiſtance we could,

could, It hapned that one of our Common Soldiers was ſingly engaged with a *Turk*, whom, after a long Scuffle he wounded, and took from him his Scimiter; The *Turk* however, as they were wreſtling together, drew an Arrow out of a Quiver he had by his ſide, and ſtruck the Chriſtian on the Face and Head; but the Lieutenant who was there upon Duty, running to them, cut off the *Turk's* Head, which was preſently put upon a Stake, and brought to us that were ſtanding upon the Baſtion of the Gate of *Carynthia*. During this Engagement our Men fired the Paliſadoes towards the Ditch, where ſome *Turks* were Poſted, and at the ſame time ſprung two Mines from the Lebel Baſtion with good Succeſs. *Auguſt.*

On the 5*th* of *Auguſt*, the Enemy preſſed us very hard, ſtill firing upon us with their great Guns, and throwing Hand-Granadoes, by which means notwithſtanding all our Endeavours they threw up ſo much Earth upon the Counterſcarp (where we had alſo before raiſed a little defence of Earth) that carrying it before them, they filled the Ditch of the Ravelin, in order to make their Aſſault more eaſie: But our Men kept them back with all the Courage imaginable; the General, who was every where preſent, incouraging the Common Soldiers and calling them Brothers: And on the Sixth of *Auguſt* about four in the Morning, he ordered a little Bed to be brought to the place where the Emperor's Guards uſed to Lodge, that he might be nearer at hand upon all Occaſions. *Auguſt* 5.

On

August. On the same day we saw from St. *Stephen's* Tower, several Tents of our Army on the other side of the *Danube*, near the Great Island, where General *Schultz* had on the 15*th* of *July* thrown down the Bridge (*F*); which the *Moldavians* and *Valachians* having the Guard of, and endeavouring to Rebuild it, as they had already finish't two Arches, The Duke of *Lorrain* ordered Colonel *Heisler*, Colonel of Dragoons, and the Count *Archinto* Lieutenant Colonel of his Son's Regiment of Foot, with *Peter Riccandi* Colonel of the *Croats* to hinder the Reparations they were about, which was accordingly done by planting some Cannon on the River side, and firing upon the Enemies Pioneers with their great and small Shot. The noise being heard in the Enemies Camp, we presently saw the *Turks* who were lodged upon the lower Branch of the *Danube* as far as St. *Mark-Hill*, getting on Horse-back, and hastning towards the Island, until the Grand Visier and the Chief Officers being informed of the Matter, by those who were posted in the Island; they ordered some of their Cannon to be planted over against ours, and so both sides continued firing at one another for some days; But the *Turks* did not proceed either at that time or afterwards on the Reparations they had begun at the Bridge.

In the mean while Colonel *Heisler* and Count *Archinto*, desirous to know what passed in the Enemies Camp on the other side of the River, and taking with them two Soldiers, went over in a Boat that lay thereabouts, conducted by two Fisher-Men, and being on the other side where the Enemy was encamped;

camped, after they had gone a little way into the Island, Colonel *Heister* laying his Ear to the Ground, heard a noise of the *Turks* coming towards them, which made them retire, but not finding their Boat where they left it, were forced to pass over a Ford, where the Water came as high as their Shoulders in the shallowest place. *August.*

About this time the Waters of the *Danube* swelled so high as to break down the Bridge (*H*) which the Enemy had made over the Branch between *Vienna* and *Nusdorff*; but the *Turks* with the help of their Boats, which they drew up against the Stream of the *Danube*, refitted it the next day.

On the *7th* about Five in the Evening, we observed from St. *Stephen's* Tower, a great smoak afar off, on the other side of the *Danube* towards *Moravia* and the River *Moraw*, which made us believe *Teckely's* Army had passed the *Waag*, and ravaged the Country thereabouts after their usual manner; nor were we mistaken in this Opinion, wherein we were afterwards confirmed by the Duke of *Lorrain's* Letters, which brought us the News of his having defeated *Teckely* at the *Moraw*, and forced him to retreat to his former Station upon the *Waag*. *August 7.*

This Night we had a sharp Combat with the Enemy, who keeping the high Ground were exposed on all sides to the Shot of our Out-Guards, that were lodged upon a level with them upon the side of the Ditch, whereupon having thrown up a great deal of Earth, and securing themselves by it from our

August. our Shot. They begun to fill up the Ditch with the Earth, to make it even with the Counterscarp and the Ravelin, in order to facilitate their Attack: Our Men endeavouring in the mean time as privately as they could to remove the Earth with Wheel-barrows out of the bottom of the Ditch, until they saw the *Turks* in great Numbers rushing out of their Trenches and Galleries into the Ditch towards the Lebel Bastion; when they immediately threw down their Wheel-barrows and put themselves in a posture of Defence, but before any Succours could come, many of them were killed. The loss falling chiefly upon the Regiment of *Mansfield*, where Lieutenant Colonel *Alexander* Count *Lesley* (Brother to the General of the Ordnance) died soon after of a Shot he had received in this Action.

August 8. On the Eighth of *August* the Enemy continued their Works all the day time with great diligence, and were observed to throw up Earth, and carry on a Mine in the very Ditch (13) of the Ravelin, to which they had a passage by their Galleries, which being covered with Planks secured them from our Shot and Granadoes; And as we had reason to believe, they intended by this means to Attack the Ravelin, we drew off our great Guns from thence, and disposing of them upon the Walls of the Town, we left some Men upon the Ravelin to annoy the Enemy with small Shot. But in the Night Count *Daun* and Count *Souches*, by Directions from the General (who had been for two days confined to his Bed by a Flux) intending to interrupt

terrupt the Deſign of the Enemy, made a Sally with about Three hundred Men, who did their parts ſo well, that they ſet on fire the Galleries, by which the Enemy had made their paſſage into the bottom of the Ditch, and by this means forced them to retire. *Auguſt.*

On the next Morning a *Turk* of Quality being on Horſeback upon the Bridge of *Carynthia*, and braniſhing his Scimiter in Defiance of us, was ſhot with a Muſquet Bullet by Baron *Kiel-Manſegg* from the Baſtion of *Carynthia*. (25) *Auguſt 9.*

In the mean while the Enemy ſprung a Mine in Ditch of the Ravelin under our Caponiers (26) whereby ſome Palizadoes were thrown down, and five of our Men killed, but no further Aſſault was made at that time; yet the Enemy continued very buſie in their Works in the Ditch, endeavouring to repair what had been burnt the day before by our Men, who on their ſide Rebuilt their Caponiers and Defences in the Ravelin, and upon the Court and Lebel Baſtions.

About Ten at Night, one who had formerly been a Lieutenant in Colonel *Heiſter's* Regiment, and having now made his Eſcape from the *Turks* where he had been a Priſoner, and underſtanding their Language, was ſent with a Letter to the Duke of *Lorrain*, for which Service he was promiſed the firſt Company that ſhould be vacant after his return; and for a Signal of his ſafe Arrival on the

August. other ſide of the *Danube*, was ordered to make a Fire upon the top of a Hill called the *Biſſemberg*. (P)

August 10. On the 10*th* the Enemy ſprung a new Mine they had brought to the Point of the Ravelin, by which Three of our Men were blown up, but lighted again without any hurt, who being asked how they did, made Anſwer, They had received no harm but were very thirſty. On the other ſide many of the *Turks* were blown up by ſpringing the ſame Mine, which being not ſtopped, left a Vent, by which the Fire finding its way backwards, diſcharg'd it ſelf upon thoſe who had laid the Train. Both Sides nevertheleſs went on with their Works, and continued ſhooting with their Great Guns, Our Men having this day begun to make uſe of 22 Mortar-pieces, with which they threw Bombs and Stones into the Enemies Trenches to their exceeding great Damage.

This day a Shot from the Enemies Cannon fell upon a Culverin in the Court Baſtion, and breaking off the fore-part of it, ſet it on fire, and diſcharged it, whilſt the Gunner ſtanding upon the lower part of the Carriage was only thrown down by the recoil of the Gun, receiving no hurt; an Accident which ſeemed incredible to many, had not Colonel *Geſchwind* and many others who ſaw it affirmed it to be true.

Abour

About this time, one of the Students having killed a *Turk* with his Gun, and dragged him with a long Hook from between the Paliſadoes, cut off his Head, and fixing it upon a Pole carried it in Triumph through the Streets of the City, having firſt cut open his Stomach, where he found ſix Ducats of Gold tied up together. *Auguſt.*

This day a Boy of about Seventeen years of Age, belonging to a Man that ſold Limonade in the Town, was ſtopt as he was making his eſcape over the Paliſadoes, and being brought in and Examined, Confeſſed that he had been tempted by the hopes of a Reward, to give the *Turks* Intelligence from time to time of the Condition the Town was in, which he had often done; and that he was now ordered to give them Information how many Guns and of what ſort were in the Town, and in what places they were diſpoſed.

On the 11*th*, We expected to ſee the Fire upon the *Biſſemberg*, which the Lieutenant that carried Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* was to make there; But the day breaking, no fire appeared. The Enemy ſpringing two Mines this day without Effect, Count *Daun* made a Sally upon them in the cloſe of the Evening; the Prince of *Wirtenberg* being at the Head of our Men. And as this Sally was making, we ſprung a Mine and played upon *Auguſt* 11.

August. upon the Enemy with our Cannon charged with ſmall Bullets, Stones, and pieces of Iron, which ſo terrified the *Turks*, that they retreated to the lowermoſt part of their Trenches, whereupon the Prince of *Wirtenberg*, and Baron *Polheim* Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Souches*, purſuing them did them much Miſchief by the Hand-Granadoes that were thrown into their Trenches, not without ſome loſs on our own ſide, Forty of our Men being either Killed or Wounded in the Sally: The Baron *de Gall* lately made Major of the Regiment of *Marsfeild*, was this day to the great diſſatisfaction of his Competitors, made Lieutenant Colonel in the Place of Colonel *Leſley*, killed ſome days paſt.

August 12. On the Twelfth about Noon, the Enemy ſprung the Mines they had prepared under the Ravelin, which gave ſo great a Blow that half the Town ſhook with it; Whereupon the Enemy made an Aſſault on that ſide of the Ravelin which their Mines had demoliſh't, but were ſo warmly received by us, that they could not lodge themſelves in it; but were forced to quit that Station with ſome Loſs.

On our ſide about 100 Men were killed or wounded. Count *Sereni*, and Count *Scherffenberg* gained much Honor in this Action, of which they had the Management; Count *Dawn* being newly confined to his Bed by the Bloody Flux.

On

On the 13*th* of *Auguſt* before day we ſaw the Signal made by the Lieutenant upon the *Biſſemberg*, giving us notice of his ſafe arrival with the Letters committed to his charge for the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the ſame day other Letters were ſent to the Duke, by *Gregorio Kotschkitsky* heretofore Interpreter of the Eaſtland Company. But this day notwithſtanding we play'd our Cannon very warmly, the Enemy purſued their Works ſo vigorouſly that they prepared a Mine under another part of the Ravelin they had attack't the day before. But Providence ſo ordered it, that the Powder taking fire by accident vented it ſelf at the entrance of the Mine, doing ſo much damage to their Works, that they durſt not make any farther attempt. *Auguſt.*

The ſame day a Bomb from the Enemy lighting upon one of our Demi-Cannon diſcharged it, which happened again the next day.

On the 14*th* of *Auguſt* they continued working very hard, and plying us with their Bombs and Stones, which were anſwered in the like manner by us. They made their Trenches nine foot deep, covering them immediately with Planks under which they ſheltered themſelves and carried on their work very ſecurely. At ſix in the afternoon they ſprung a Mine at the Right-face of the Ravelin, which nevertheleſs was without any hurt to us, but with great damage to themſelves; and this night they advanced their Trenches into the great Ditch before the Ravelin.

On the 15*th* of *Auguſt* the Enemy did not uſe their Cannon very much, but plied their Bombs and throwing of Stones which did us great hurt. About nine in the morning they ſprung a Mine at the foot of the

August. Ravelin towards the Right face of the Court-*Baſtion*, but without effect. In the Night they advanced the Trenches into the Ditch toward the *Lebel* Baſtion, and lodged themſelves under that part of the Ravelin which had been lately blown up; but our General was very diligent in oppoſing their aſſaults, principally upon the Ravelin which had ſuffer'd ſo much, as alſo the Court and *Lebel* Baſtions, and the *Melcker* Ravelin that lies between the *Lebel* and the *Melcker* Baſtion, making ſeveral Retrenchments of Earth one above another at about twenty four foot diſtance and ſtrengthening them with Paliſadoes, ſo that if the Enemy made themſelves Maſters of any one of theſe Retrenchments, they might ſtill meet with freſh oppoſition from our Men, who might retire to the next, whereby the *Turks* would be always expoſed to our great and ſmall Shot which would do them much miſchief, the upper part of the Parapet and the Curtains being filled with Embrazures or Holes through which the Cannon might play the more eaſily.

This day we obſerved many loaden Waggons and Camels arriving in the Enemies Camp, bringing them as we then ſuppoſed a recruit of Ammunition, wherein we were not miſtaken, as we found by experience.

On the 16*th* of *Auguſt* the Enemy made more uſe of their Cannon, Bombs and Stones than the days before, which did us much harm, advancing continually with their approaches, till about five in the Evening, we made a ſally with about two hundred Men, who falling upon the Works which the Enemy had brought through the bottom of the Ditch to the *Lebel* Baſtion, quite deſtroy'd them, with the loſs onely of about nine of our Men.

Men. This was the moſt ſucceſsful Sally we had yet made, and was managed with great conduct and courage by Count *Sereni* and Count *Scherfenberg*, who being commanded upon this Service by the General, were both wounded in it by Stones from the Enemies Mortar-Pieces. *August.*

Ferdinand Heiſterman (who was formerly Adjutant to Count *Staremberg*, and now a Captain in his Regiment) behaved himſelf very bravely in this Sally, where being engaged in a ſingle Combat with a *Turk*, he diſarmed his Adverſary and cut off his head with his own Scimiter, fixing it upon a Paliſadoe: After which he preſented the Scimiter to the General, who at this time kept his bed of a Dyſentery.

About ſeven in the Evening we ſprung a Mine under the ſide of the attack't Ravelin where the Enemy was lodged, which forced them to quit their Station and to ſhelter themſelves under the Point of the Ravelin as they had done before. About ten at Night the *Turks* attempted by their Galleries to return into the bottom of the Ditch and renew the Works which had been deſtroyed in the Sally the day before, to which end they made uſe of Gabions and ſacks of Wool to ſecure them from our ſhot in carrying on their Works and Lodgments in every place. But our Men under the conduct of Count *Scherfenberg* falling upon them, after half an hours diſpute, either burnt or carry'd away the Gabions and other defences which the Enemy had made as well in the Ditch as upon the Counterſcarp, forcing them to retire to the holes which their Mines had made in the Ravelin. Nothing more hapned this Night for the Rain, of which we had little at other times: the con-

August. tinual noise of the great Guns dispersing the Clouds as they gathered.

This day two Soldiers attempted to run to the Enemy through the Palisadoes, but being brought back by some of our Men were committed to Prison, in order to receive the punishment they deserved.

On the 17th of *August* we discovered a Battery raised in the Enemies Trenches, where they had planted three pieces of Ordnance not far from the edg of the Ditch, with which they play'd furiously upon the *Lebel* Bastion, but continued not long, the General having ordered four whole Cannon to be fired from the Curtain that is between the *Lebel* and Court Bastions, which soon disordered the Enemies Ordnance; but from the rest of the Batteries they continued their shot very thick as at other times. At nine in the Morning we made a Sally into the Ditch before the *Lebel* Bastion, but without effect, being forced to retire by the number of the Enemies. About seven in the Evening they sprung a Mine under the attack't Ravelin and attempted an Assault, but were beaten off again. In this Conflict, a common Soldier being singly engaged with a *Turk*, took away his Scimiter and cut off his head with it, and searching him found some Money quilted in his Girdle, which he put into his own Pocket without taking much notice of it till the fight was ended, when returning into the Town to examine his Booty, and finding a hundred pieces of Gold, run up and down like a mad Man, telling every body the good fortune he had met with, and encouraging them against the *Turks* from whom such Treasures were to be gotten.

This

This day *Kotschkitsky*, who carried the Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* returned again with the Servant he had taken with him, and assured us that we should be relieved about the end of the Month. *Auguſt.*

In the Night we gave the Signal of our Messengers return by Rockets in the Air.

On the 18*th* of *Auguſt* our Men made a Sally upon the Point of the attack'd Ravelin, to drive away the *Turks* who had sheltered themselves there. But not succeeding in this Attempt, they onely brought away one Prisoner. About five in the Evening the Enemy sprung a Mine at the side of the same Ravelin towards the Town, by which means throwing up the earth again, they enlarged their ground upon the Ravelin so far, that they planted twelve Ensigns upon it, and maintained it very stoutly, which gave Count *Scherfenberg* a new occasion of exercising his Courage in a Sally against them, wherein *Dupigny* Colonel of a Regiment of Horse was kill'd, after having behaved himself very gallantly at the head of his Men whom he had dismounted, for this Service. *De Chauville* Captain of Horse was likewise killed, the Father of whom was afterwards by the Duke of *Lorrain* made Colonel of the Regiment of *Dupigny*. The Baron *d' Asti* gained much honour in the Sally, wherein the *Turks*, as it's said, lost four hundred Men.

On the 19*th* of *Auguſt* the Enemy shot little, nor did they make any use at all of their Cannon, but with their Bombs and Stones they annoyed us very much. At seven in the Morning we sprung a Mine under that side of the attack'd Ravelin where the Enemy had lodged themselves the day before, which cast up so much earth that

so

Auguſt. ſo many of the *Turks* as were lodged within and at the foot of the Ravelin and could not get away in time were overwhelmed in it, and that part of the Ravelin being thus retrieved was wholly abandoned by the Enemy, till Night; when they renewed their Works, and caſting up the earth endeavoured with all poſſible diligence to make their way to their former ſhelters.

About nine in the Morning fourteen of our Men with a Leader paſſed the Paliſadoes before the Gate of *Carinthia*, and placing Guards to oppoſe any of the *Turks* that might come upon them, brought into the Town thirty two Oxen.

On the 20*th* of *Auguſt* the *Turks* thundred with their great Guns and Bombs upon our Baſtions after their uſual manner, whereby *Wolfgang Schenk* Lieutenant Col. of the Regiment of *Keiſerſtein*, received a Wound in his ſhoulder of which he died ſome days after, and Captain *Hiller* was killed upon the place. In the mean time the *Turks* were very buſie endeavouring to recover their former Poſt on the Ravelin. About ten this Night Letters were ſent to the Duke of *Lorrain*.

This day a Gunner from the Ravelin between the Gate of *Carinthia* and the Baſtion of the Waterworks, obſerving a *Turk* watering two Horſes at the River *Vienna*, fired upon him, and broke his Legs with a ſhot, of which he died immediately.

On the 21*th* of *Auguſt* early in the Morning the Enemy ſaluted us with their Cannon and Bombs after their uſual manner, and afterwards ſprung a Mine towards the *Lebel* Baſtion, but without effect, for which reaſon they did not make an Aſſault, but onely apply'd themſelves to the enlargement of their approaches into the

great

great Ditch. About ſix in the Evening they ſprung another Mine in the ſame Place with as little ſucceſs. This day a Deſertor from the Enemy came into the Town, and amongſt other things told us, that on the twenty eighth day of this Month they intended to perform ſome extraordinary Action. The ſame day alſo ſome of our Men that were upon the Guard near the Paliſadoes before the Gate of *Carinthia* brought in two Horſes with a *Janizary* almoſt killed by a Muſquet ſhot, and after the General had underſtood from him the ſtate of the Enemies Camp, he gave order that he ſhould be treated well and cured of his Wounds. *Auguſt.*

On the 22*th* of *Auguſt* about eleven in the Morning we ſprung a Mine on the attack'd Ravelin, which threw up ſo much earth into the Enemies Works that it almoſt filled them, burying all their Pioneers, except ſome few whoſe heads being ſtill above ground, many of the *Turks* came immediately to their ſuccour, and with ſome difficulty carry'd them off. But the Diſpute continued very ſharp till ten at Night, when at laſt the *Turks* ſprung a ſmall Mine on the upper part of the Ditch near the Ravelin, thereby to facilitate their deſcent, whilſt our Men plyed them continually with Granadoes, which however did little hurt to the Enemy who had covered their Galeries with Planks, under which they ſecured themſelves from our Granadoes. We continued all this while playing our great Guns and Bombs very briskly from the Ramparts, to drive the Enemy from the Court-Baſtion where they intended to ſpring a Mine, which they had brought from the attack'd Ravelin.

August. At the same time we observed our Troops that were beyond the Bridges removing their Camp, which we supposed to be in order to joyn the Duke of *Lorrain* and to encrease the succours we had for some time expected, wherein we were confirmed by the Messenger we sent to the Duke, who returned this day with Letters from his Highness giving us an Account, "That "the Armies were almost joyned; That the Troops of "*Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Franconia*, the *Poles* and Imperialists "were near *Crembs*; That the King of *Poland* was ha- "sting thither in Person, as also the Electors of *Ba-* "*varia* and *Saxony*, and the Emperour coming to "*Lints* that he might be nearer to the Army, but that "the whole Enterprize depended upon the defence "we should make until all the Forces were joyned, "which 'twas hoped would be by the end of this Month; "That in the mean time the Duke of *Lorrain* was mo- "ving towards *Crembs*, that he might be present at "the making the Bridges there; That nothing was o- "mitted which might contribute to so necessary and Ho- "nourable a Relief; That his Highness was resolved to "venture all rather than the Town should be lost; That "he had beaten *Tekely* near *Presburg* on the 29th of *July*, "and pursued him to *Schint*, having taken all his Bag- "gage and burnt or sunk all the Boats he had brought "together to build a Bridg upon the *Waag*; That *Pres-* "*burg* which had lately surrender'd to *Tekeli* was "now under the Emperor's Obedience; That his "Highness had also obtained another Victory against "*Tekely* near the *Morav*, where the Enemy had lost ten "Ensigns and a considerable number of Men. This was the Purport of the Duke's Letters which raised the Spirits

Spirits of the People, especially of the Ecclesiasticks and Burghers, of whom every day many fell sick and died: their Distempers and chiefly the Flux (which was very mortal) being occasioned as well by the extream want some were in, as by the unaccustomed Diet and eating of salted Bufalo's flesh, of which many of the better sort as well as the poor People died, amongst whom was *John Schmidsberger* Abbot of the *Scotch* Abby, *Peter Vautier* Provost of St. *Stephen's*, *Laurence Gruner* Canon of St. *Stephens*, *John Gopalt* one of the Judges in the Imperial Court, *Christopher de Catena* Canon of St. *Stephen's*, *John Leibenberg* Consul of the City, *N. Schiltbacha* Physician, *Paul Schorza*, *Gregory Widel*, Doctors in the Law, *Balthasar Horolt* a Gunfounder, *Daniel Muller*, Father *Christopher Schweizer* a *Dominican* Frier, Father *Vincent Bauman* Sub-Prior of the same Convent, with about fifteen others who with great Charity taking care of the sick and wounded that lay in the Monastery, died of the Infection they had contracted from them, which also happened in other Convents from the same Cause. *August.*

This day from the Court and *Lebel* Bastions we began to throw down Vessels of lighted Pitch and Sulphur into the bottom of the Ditch, nourishing the fire constantly with Wood, that by its Light we might the more easily hinder the *Turks* from mining under the Points of the Bastions, which had good success: The Enemy thereupon leaving the Points and betaking themselves to the sides of the Bastions where they proceeded with their Mines.

On the 23d of *August* the Enemy working very hard, made three Galleries, by which sallying out of the bottom of the Ditch directly upon the attack'd Ravelin,

August. covered themſelves with the earth they threw up before them, whereby they poſſeſſed themſelves of the third part of the Ravelin, our Men retiring to other Retrenchments, from whence they defended the reſt of the Ravelin.

This day ſome of our Men that went out of the Town the Night before, hiding themſelves in the Ruins of the Suburbs of *Carinthia* till the Morning, wounded and brought in two *Turks*, one of whom died preſently after, the other was carried before the General, but by reaſon of the Fellow's being continually drunk, little Information could be got from him.

In the mean while the Enemy ſprung a new Mine on the left ſide of the attack'd Ravelin, whereby they ſpared their Pioneers ſome labour, who muſt have otherwiſe loſt much time in throwing the earth over the Paliſadoes; but they ſtill declined an open fight, making uſe of their Mines to gain ground upon us.

About this time a Report was ſpread abroad in the Town that a Deſerter had brought Intelligence, that the Enemy had been long digging under ground to make a paſſage under the Curtain through the Emperor's Wine-Cellars into the Town, which though it was hardly believed, occaſion'd an Order to the Guard of the Emperor's Palace, that they ſhould keep Watch in the Cellars and go the Round every hour, to give notice of what they ſhould obſerve.

On the 24*th* of *Auguſt* we perceiv'd the *Turks* going in Boats and ſwimming their Horſes by the Bridles to the other ſide of the *Danube*, where they ſet fire to the Villages, Caſtles and Towns for ſome Miles thereabouts: Our Men who had the Guard of the Bridges having left their

their Poſt two days before, in order to joyn the Duke of *Lorrain*, by which means the Enemy paſſed over the River without interruption and waſted the Country on the other ſide, till the *Poles* marching the next day towards *Crembs* and ſeeing the Country all in a ſmoak detached ſeveral Parties, who meeting with the *Turks* made a great ſlaughter of them, forcing them to retreat in great confuſion to the *Danube*, where throwing themſelves into the River to avoid the *Poles*, moſt of them were drowned. *Auguſt.*

Whilſt the Enemy received this Blow on the other ſide the River, thoſe before the Town continued firing upon us very warmly with their Canon. Their chief deſign was to bring a Mine under the Ravelin, by that means hoping to blow it up intirely, which our Men ſuſpecting, informed Captain *Haffner*, who taking with him two Pioneers, preſently digged over the place where they heard the Enemy working with their Pickaxes, and having digged about four foot deep upon the Ravelin, they diſcovered the Enemies Mine which they had already brought above forty foot beyond our Guards juſt under the Ravelin; Whereupon the *Turks* finding their Works ſo diſcovered ran away, throwing down their Spades and Pickaxes, which our Men brought away with them, delivering us from the apprehenſion we were in of loſing the Ravelin that Night.

On the 25*th* of *Auguſt* much blood was ſhed on both ſides, and though the Enemy were not buſie with their Bombs, yet they never ceaſed from throwing of Stones.

This day Count *Dawn*, Count *Sereni*, Count *Souches*, Count *Scherſenberg*, the Baron *de Beck* and the Prince of *Wirtenberg* being all upon the *Lebel* Baſtion and the

Augusſ. Poſts thereabouts that were chiefly attack'd, the General himſelf coming thither ſoon after, a Sally was agreed on to deſtroy the Enemies Works which they were advancing very faſt under the Ditch againſt the ſides of that Baſtion: And accordingly about four in the Afternoon Captain *Travers*, and Captain *Heneman* of the Regiment of *Souches*, and Lieutenant *Simon* of the Regiment of *Beck*, were commanded out upon this Service; who paſſing through the Sally-Ports, were followed thither by Count *Sereni* and the Prince of *Wirtenberg*, the laſt of whom conceiving our men to be in danger, asked Count *Sereni* for a recruit of one hundred men, whom he deſired leave to command in perſon, which was granted by Count *Sereni* with great difficulty, as being a Service improper for a Collonel: But the Prince having by importunity obtained his deſires, and coming in freſh, relieved our men that were engaged with the Turks. And Count *Souches* having at the ſame time undertaken another Sally, not far from the ſame place, the Enemy was forced to give ground; and the Prince of *Wirtenberg* purſuing cloſely into their Trenches without the Counterſcarp as far as one of their Batteries, upon which were planted three Pieces of Ordinance, it would have been very eaſie to have nailed up their Guns, if our men had been provided with Nails, but the Turks beginning to rally and to increaſe in number, they thought fit to retire into the Ditch, ſtill firing upon the Enemy that followed them. In this Action were loſt about two hundred Common Souldiers on our ſide. The Officers killed were the Baron *de Sandrick* a Captain in the Regiment of *Keyſerſtein*, the Baron of *Velt-Brugg*, Captain in the Regiment of *Newburg*. The Prince of *Wirtenberg* was alſo wounded by

an

an Arrow under the right Hip, and *Maximilian Weedling* Captain of the Artillery killed this day, not in the Sally, but upon the *Lebel* Baſtion. *Auguſt.*

While theſe things were doing, Captain *Haffner* found out another of the Enemies Mines under the Attack'd Ravelin, and ſo diſappointed the effect.

On the 26th of *Auguſt* the Enemy, having ſprung a Mine under the ſide of the attack'd Ravelin, made an aſſault, but were beaten off, after which they continued to throw their Bombs and Stones the reſt of the day, doing us ſome hurt. About Nine in the Evening they ſprung another Mine under the ſame ſide of the Ravelin, and made another Aſſault, but were again repulſed with great ſlaughter; five of our men, ſtanding together upon the Court Baſtion, had their heads ſhot off by one of the Enemies Bullets. At one in the Afternoon we ſaw a great number of Camels laden, going out of the Enemies Camp towards *Presburg* with Men to guard them; We ſuppoſing it to be the Booty they had taken from the Chriſtians, and were now ſending away that they might make ſure of it whatever event the Siege might have.

On the 27th of *Auguſt* early in the Morning the Enemy gave us ſeveral warm ſalutes with their Cannon after their uſual manner, which ceaſing, they continued nevertheleſs throwing of Stones and Bombs. At ſeven of the Clock about three hundred Muſqueteers, with thirty Horſe of of the Regiment of *Dupigny*, made a Sally into the Ditch of the Court Baſtion, where notwithſtanding all the reſiſtance the Enemy could make, our men deſtroyed as much of their Works as would coſt them three days to repair. This Conflict was very bloudy, in which a

Perſon

Auguſt. Perſon of more than ordinary quality among the *Turks* was killed, for whoſe Body the Enemy fought very obſtinately a whole hour. Our greateſt loſs was of the Baron *de Spindler* an Enſign in the Regiment of *Souches*, who being wounded with a Musket Bullet, dyed the next day; he was the Son of *Ignatius* Baron *Spindler*, a Councellor of the Province of lower *Auſtria*.

At Five in the Evening the Enemy ſprung two new Mines, the one on the left ſide of the attack'd Raveline, the other upon the edge of the Ditch towards the Court *Baſtion*. Upon the noiſe of the firſt, the Enemy made an Aſſault, but were as ſoon repulſed by Count *Scherfenberg*: The other Mine had no further conſequence, than that one or two of our Men were hurt and taken Priſoners by the Enemy, who alſo received a conſiderable loſs.

This day two Deſerters, one a common Soldier in the Regiment of *Beck*, the other of the ordinary Gariſon, that had been lately ſeized as they were running away to the Enemy over the Paliſadoes, were Hanged in the Market-place, and the Boy that was taken as he was carrying Intelligence to the Enemy, Beheaded. We likewiſe ſaw ſeveral Parties of our Horſe ranging beyond the Bridges on the other ſide of the *Danube* in ſearch of the *Turks* that had been ſetting the Country on Fire. And at Night, the Baron *Kuelmanſegg* by Count *Starenberg*'s direction, ordered about Fourty Rockets to be thrown up into the Air from S. *Stephen*'s Tower, as a Signal to the Duke that we expected a ſpeedy relief.

On the 28*th*. in the Morning all was very quiet on both ſides, by reaſon of the Thunder and tempeſtuous Weather, which ceaſing between Four and Five in the Evening, the Enemy ſprung a Mine at the right ſide of the attack'd Ravelin,

Ravelin, and made an Aſſault upon it, but playing our Cannon continually with our ſmall Shot, and throwing of Stones, we made them retire, after they covered themſelves in the Ditch under the Court *Baſtion* by the help of Galleries which they made uſe of that they might with more ſecurity in the Night enlarge the Trenches they had carried ſo far. Thus we were freed from the apprehenſions of Danger, which by the Information of the Deſerter, we were to expect this Day: In the Evening the Baron *Kielmanſegg* threw more Rockets into the Air, as a Signal for the Duke of *Lorrain* to haſten our relief. *Auguſt.*

On the 29th. the Enemy made leſs uſe of their Cannon, but were more free of their Bombs and Stones: Between Nine and Ten they ſprung a Mine under the remaining part of the Raveline, which utterly deſtroyed it, after it had been torn in pieces with the continual ſpringing of ſo many Mines, no firm ground being left for the Enemy or us to Fight upon; our Men keeping only a very ſmall Retrenchment on the middle of the Raveline that had eſcaped the laſt Aſſault of the Enemy. This they maintained very obſtinately, beſet as it was on every ſide by the Enemy, until ſome Days after when Count *Starenberg* ordered that Poſt to be abandon'd.

All parts being thus Leveled that might facilitate the paſſage of the Enemy to the attackt Raveline; they endeavoured to make a way for their deſcent into the outward Ditch, to which end about Noon they ſprung a Mine, which caſting up much Earth, ſecured their Galleries ſo well, that fourty or fifty Men might paſs that way into the bottom of the Ditch: They durſt not however as yet undertake to drive us by force from the Ravelin,

Auguſt. Raveline, until they had prepared another ſmall Mine, which they ſprung the next Day, being the 30th. of *Auguſt*, on that ſide of the Raveline towards the *Lebel* Baſtion, and thereupon made an Aſſault, which was ſtoutly oppoſed by our Men, who had but very little room left on the Raveline to defend themſelves upon againſt the Enemy. Whilſt this paſſed at the Ravelin, the Enemy continued enlarging and advancing their Trenches in the bottom of the Ditch very near the Ramparts of the Court and *Lebel* Baſtions.

This Day *Creſſilius* an Officer of the Ordnance was killed by a Cannon Bullet; and the Baron *de Kielmanſegg* in the preſence of Count *Starenberg* made tryal of certain Granado Shells he had Invented, not of Glaſs or any Metal, but of Potters Clay wrought with certain Ingredients to the hardneſs of Iron, which being fired, proved as good at leaſt as any that were made of Glaſs; And had the Siege laſted any longer, they would have been made uſe of, all the others being ſpent. The Baron of *Kielmanſegg* did alſo Invent a Powder Mill, which being placed under the Ramparts, was turned by Oxen and Horſes inſtead of Wind or Water, where a quantity of Powder was made every Day. Many other good Services were performed by Baron *Kielmanſegg*, untill he fell ſick of a Dyſentery and a Feaver, when he appointed his Kinſman Lieutenant Colonel *Charles* Baron of *Schwaertzenau* to ſupply his Duty, which he performed with great Diligence to the end of the Siege, having before as a Voluntier attended Count *Starenberg*, tendring his Service upon all occaſions.

This

This day one of the Enemies Bombs fell upon our Powder that lay upon the Court-baſtion for the uſe of our Guns and burſting aſunder ſet fire to ſome Hand-Granadoes, by which three of our Men were killed and ſeven wounded. *September.*

On the 31*th* of *Auguſt* were obſerved ſeveral Camels and Waggons laden, and ſome Carriages with great Guns drawing off from the Enemies Camp towards the Forreſt of *Vienna*, where in the Afternoon we heard much ſhooting, which made us believe that the *Turks* were gone that way to hinder the paſſage of ſome of the fore-runners of our Army that was coming to our Relief. In the Afternoon the Enemy ſprung two Mines, one at the attack'd Ravelin, the other upon the edg of the Counterſcarp towards the Court Baſtion, which was done onely to enlarge their Approaches which might facilitate their digging of Mines under the Baſtions.

September.

On the firſt of this Month the Enemy made little uſe of their great Guns, but threw many Stones and were very buſy in advancing their Works towards the Baſtions, to hinder which, our Men made a Sally into the bottom of the Ditch of the Court Baſtion and repulſed the *Turks* to the Counterſcarp, entring into their Trenches as far as a Battery, where they nailed up two of their great Guns. But they increaſing in number returned upon our Men who killed many of the *Turks*, there being about one hundred on our ſide killed and wounded.

September. At Night ſeveral Rockets were again thrown into the Air as Signals to our Army that we ſtood in great need of Relief. For now we ſaw plainly the Enemy intended to carry a Mine the Night following under the Court-baſtion, and had alſo made their approaches through the bottom of the Ditch to the *Lebel* Baſtion, and the Curtain between thoſe two Baſtions, having covered and ſecured themſelves by their Galeries and Traverſes of Wood.

On the ſecond of *September* at five in the Morning, the Meſſenger we had twice ſent to the Duke of *Lorrain* returned into the Town.

This Meſſenger, by Name *George Kotschkitsky* hath ſince related to us, that upon his firſt going out of the Town with Letters from the General having a Servant with him, they did not go very far the firſt Night, but proceeding on their Journey, the next Morning met with ſeveral *Turks*, who asked them who they were and from whence they came? To whom they made anſwer, That one was of *Belgrade*, and the other of *Vivaria*, That they had been trading with ſome Commodities in the Camp but had been robbed of all they had, which made them ſeek up and down in the Vineyards ſomething to ſatisfie their Hunger. That ſome of the *Turks* bad them have a care not to ſtraggle too far for fear of the Enemy who were near. That going a little further to the top of the Hill called the *Callemberg*, they ſpyed on the other ſide of the *Danube* ſome of our Army that lay near the Bridges to hinder the *Turks* from repairing them as is before mentioned, and in the middle of the *Danube* ſaw a little Iſland, with ſome People that were retired thither with their boats, to whom upon

upon coming near to the Shoar, they made a Sign that they would fetch them over, which they did after our Messenger and his Servant had assured them that they were Christians, making the sign of the Cross on their foreheads, in confirmation of it. That the People of the Island told *Kotschkitsky*, how our Men that lay on the other side of the *Danube* had some days before passed the River, and ranging through the Vineyards had met with a great number of the Enemies Camels which they drove down to the Water side, where going into their boats and drawing some of them by the bridle after them, they were followed by all the rest of the Camels that swam over of their own accord, to the number of at least three hundred. That he was carried from hence by the People of the Island to the other side of the River, where he was conducted to the Officers that were there, who were *Donatus Heister* Colonel of Dragoons, *Peter Ricardi* Colonel of the *Croats*, and Count *Archinto* Lieutenant Colonel of the Duke of *Lorrains* Son's Regiment, by whom he was kindly received and sent forward to our Army; and that having delivered his Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* he was dispatch'd back to *Vienna*, where he arrived with his Servant in safety the same way they came. *September.*

This was the Story *Kotschkitsky* entertain'd us withal at his return.

About two of the Clock this Afternoon he was again sent back with Letters, pressing the Duke to hasten our Relief, the Enemy having this Morning sprung a Mine under the left side of the Court-bastion, which had been brought through the bottom of the Ditch with such effect, that some of the great Stones that supported the Bastion at the bottom of it, being removed by the force

September. of the Powder, gave us reaſon to fear the reſt might fall, or at leaſt that the Enemy might find a paſſage ſo as to lodg themſelves within the Baſtion, and that carrying the Mine yet further the whole ſtructure would be indangered. At this time Colonel *Geſchwind* Lieutenant Colonel of the Artillery was wounded on the Arms and ſhoulders by Stones out of one of the Enemies Mortar-pieces, who continuing ſtill to bring on their Works through the bottom of the Ditch to the ſides of the two Baſtions, there was reaſon to fear that the Ravelin which lay between them both, having already ſuffered ſo much would now be finally loſt. However Captain *Heiſterman* of Count *Staremberg's* Regiment, whoſe turn it was to go upon this Poſt, was ſent to maintain it for ſome time, with Order, that if the Enemy preſſed him very hard he ſhould retire with his Men ſilently in the Night to ſome other place of defence; but he having poſted himſelf upon the Ravelin with fifty Men, would not retreat notwithſtanding the fierce Attacks of the Enemy who had ſet fire to the Paliſadoes and Traverſes of Wood, which was the onely defence our Men had remaining. In this Action at leaſt twenty of the fifty were killed, and amongſt them Lieutenant *Sommervogel* and a Sergeant; but the Captain having with his own hand killed two of the *Turks*, kept his ſtation with the other thirty all the Night till the next day:

Which being the 3d of *September*, Cap. *Muller* was about two in the Afternoon ſent to relieve *Heiſterman*, and about two hours after was killed with one of the Enemies Darts, in vain the General being informed of, and believing it which to think of keeping the Ravelin any longer, ordered that Poſt to be deſerted and the defences which

our

our Men had made from the Ravelin to the two Baſtions to be burnt, as was accordingly done about mid-night: So that the *Turks* were that day being the 3d of *September* poſſeſſed of that Ravelin which had coſt them ſo much blood and trouble. *September.*

On this occaſion it may be worthy of notice, that whilſt the *Turks* were working continually under that part of the Ravelin that remained, and that our Men were digging from above to countermine them, it hapned that their Pickaxes met together, the ground being opened between them; but the *Turks* being as unwilling to make their way upwards as our Men were to go down, the Conflict ſoon ended without any great hurt on either ſide.

In the Night the Baron *Kielmanſegg* threw more Rockets as a Signal to the Duke of *Lorrain* of the diſtreſs we were in.

On the 4*th* of *September* the *Turks* were quiet with their great Guns in the forenoon, but annoyed us more than ordinary with their Bombs and throwing of Stones.

In the Morning we had ſome Rain, which ceaſing, about two in the afternoon the Enemy ſprung a Mine under the left face of the Court-baſtion (leaving the Point untouch'd for the reaſons aforementioned) which made ſo terrible a noiſe and concuſſion that half the Town was ſhaken with it, and at leaſt thirty foot of the Baſtion thrown down, which the Enemy ſeconding with an Aſſault and their uſual cry of *Ala*, *Ala*, *Ala*, put the whole Town into the greateſt conſternation imaginable. But our Men who had the Guard of that Poſt, immediately ſtopping the breach with great Beams and Sacks filled with ſand and earth, after a deſperate fight that

laſted

September. lasted an hour and a half, most couragiously repulsed the Enemy, many being killed on both sides, though the loss was not so great on ours. Whilst the Cannon, Mortar-pieces and small shot played furiously from all parts, there appeared upon the top of the Ditch about a thousand *Turks*, who on the sudden let themselves down one by one through certain Holes and Galeries that conveyed them into the very bottom of the Ditch, and running from thence towards that part of the Bastion which had been thrown down by the Mine, they found a way by digging and removing the loose earth to shelter themselves in the hollow parts of the Ruins, making also room for greater numbers, that afterwards hiding themselves under the same breach they might the more easily continue their approaches in order to possess themselves of the Bastion.

But by the Providence of God and Courage of the Christians they were driven out the same way they came in, being forced to betake themselves to their first Post under the Bastion. In this Conflict many were killed on both sides. The Baron *Blumendall* Captain of the Regiment of *Staremberg* was shot through the Buttock, but recovered: Count *Sereni* and Count *Scherfenberg*, signalizing their Valour as on other occasions.

About nine at Night the Rockets were again thrown from St. *Stephen's* Tower to give notice that it was now high time to relieve us, The Town being reduced to the last extremity. And after this Signal *George Mihalowiz*, one that formerly waited on *John Baptista* Resident from his Imperial Majesty at the *Port*, and spoke the Turkish Language very well, was sent about two in the Afternoon with Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* that he might know the extream danger we were in. On

On the 5th of *September* the Enemy plyed us with a heavier ſort of Cannon than before, whilſt in the mean time they continued with the greateſt diligence to carry on their Galeries at the Ravelin, and through the Ditch to the middle Curtain, and to dig Mines under the Curtain it ſelf. *September.*

In the Evening about ſix of the Clock they uſed all poſſible endeavours to repoſſeſs themſelves of the ground they had firſt gained upon the Court-baſtion; but the paſſage being well fortified with Paliſadoes and other Defences, and our Men being provided with variety of Arms, as Sythes, Hooks and Clubs headed with Iron, Morning Stars and the like Inſtruments, forced the Enemy to retire making great havock of them.

On the 6th of *September* what we feared came to paſs. The Enemy about one of the Clock in the Afternoon ſpringing ſeveral Mines under the *Lebel* Baſtion, which they had for ſome days before been preparing by the help of their Galeries. Theſe Mines made ſuch a breach that a great part of the Baſtion at leaſt twenty four foot thick, being of brick and ſtone, was quite thrown down from the top to the very bottom leaving a gap of thirty ſix foot broad, and our Men quite uncovered, whereupon the Enemy made a furious Aſſault, but ſoon retired by reaſon of the difficulty of the paſſage occaſioned by the heaps and pieces of the Ruins that lay in their way, ſo that not being able to continue the Attack with above one Man a breaſt, and being plyed with our great Guns and ſmall Shot they were forced to deſiſt at that time. However the following Night they fell upon digging new paſſages towards the breach, which made us renew our Signal to the Duke of *Lorrain*,

September

rain, by Rockets as we had done the day before by our Meſſenger, that his Highneſs might underſtand our danger to be ſuch as to require immediate Relief. Nor were we idle all that Night, which was ſpent either in throwing up Earth, in fixing of Paliſadoes and Traverſes, or raiſing new Batteries where our General found it neceſſary, as chiefly on the *Spaniſh* Baſtion ſituated behind the Court Baſtion near the Court, as alſo upon the Curtain which ranges upon that ſpace which is called *The Paradice Garden*, that we might be the better able to withſtand the Aſſault of the *Turks*.

This was the ſtate of things in the Town, when in the Night we ſaw upon the top of the *Calemberg*, five Rockets as a Signal that our expected Succours were at hand, which being anſwered by us in the ſame manner there is reaſon to believe was underſtood by the Enemy; inaſmuch as the next day being the *7th* of *September*, the *Grand Viſier* made a General Muſter of all his Army, as hath ſince appeared to us by their own Original Muſter-Rolls, written in the *Turkiſh* Language, Characters and Papers, which after the raiſing of the Siege and flight of the Enemy were by Order of the Biſhop of *Neuſtadt* gathered together as they lay ſcattered up and down near the Tents of the *Grand Viſier*. and the Secretary of State (or *Reys Effendi*, ſo called by the *Turks*) and are as followeth.

The

The List and Muster-Roll of *Bassa's* and Soldiers, Muster'd in the Presence of the Reverend first *Visier* in his Tents before *Vienna* the eighteenth day of the Noble Month *Ramesan*, being the *7th* of *September*, 1683.

1. First, the Reverend *Grand Visier* himself, *Kara Mustapha Bassa*; his Court and *Janizaries* consisting of } 6000

2. *Kara Mahomet*, B. of *Mesopotamia* and *Visier*.) 5000.

Note, That the *Visiers* are those, who besides their Military Office, are also Counsellors of State.

3. *Chydir*, *Bassa* of *Bosnia*, who was formerly Chief Marshal of the Court to the *Sultaness*, and commanded in the Island of St. *Leopold*, having with him *Egyptians*. } 6000

4. *Ibrahim*, *Bassa* of *Buda* and *Visier*, whom the *Grand Visier* after the raising of the Siege beheaded near *Raab*, had at the time of this Muster under his Command } 5000

5. *Hussein Bassa*) 3000
6. *Hassan Bassa* of *Temiswar*) 1000
7. *Mustapha Bassa* of *Silestria*) 1500
8. *Seheich Ogli Achmet*, *Bassa* of *Manissa*) 1000
9. *Hogiaogly Beglerbeg* of *Romelia* or *Sophia*) 6000

Note, That *Beglerbegs* are such as govern Provinces with other *Bassas* under them, and are called *Princes of Princes*.

10. *Beckio*, B. of *Aleppo*) 1000

11. *Achmet*,

September.

11. *Achmet*, B. of *Natolia*) 1000
12. *Harmos*, B. of *Montecht*) 500
13. *Achmet*, B. of *Cyra*) 600
14. *Haſſan*, B. of *Harmit*) 500
15. *Halyl*, B. of *Sebaſt*) 1000
16. *Aly*, B. of *Ancyre*) 500
17. *Aly*, B. of *Teche*) 500
18. *Achmet*, B. of *Maraſſe*) 1000
19. *Aly*, B. of *Caramania*) 1000
20. *Muſtapha*, B. of *Erſecovia*) 500

Note, That this *Muſtapha* was ſent Ambaſſadour to *Vienna*, by *Ibrahim* B. *Viſier* of *Buda*, and being his Friend, was after the defeat of the *Turks*, beheaded with him by Order of the *Grand Viſier*.

21. *Huſſein*, B. of *Bollice*) 600
22. *Emir*, B. of *Adane*) 500
23. *Aſlan*, B. of *Nicopolis*) 1000
24. *Haſſan*, B. of *Nigka*) 500
25. *Aly*, B. of *Bruſſa*) 300
26. *Haſſan*, B. of *Gherme*) 300
27. *Jurigi*, B. of *Agria*) 600

Note, That the laſt was killed in a fight with General *Schultz* upon the 15*th* of *July*.

28. *Omer*, B. of *Karakyſar*) 1000
29. *Oſman Ogly*, B. of *Chiuta*) 1000
30. *Ibrahim*, B. of *Waradin*) 600
31. *Muſtapha Aga*, or General of the *Janizaries*) 16000
32. *Oſman Aga* of the *Spahis*) 12000
33. *Villa Aga* of the *Feudataries* or *Vaſſals*) 5000
34. *N. Aga* of the Voluntiers) 5000
35. *Topſchy Baſſy*, (that is Maſter of the Ordnance) with } 15000

36. *Gebgie*

36. *Gebegi Baſſy*, (that is General of thoſe that have charge of the Proviſion and Stores of War) } 4000
37. The Soldiers of *Grand Cairo*) 3500
38. *Miners*) 5000

Note, That theſe are ſuch as are appointed by the ſeveral Provinces.

39. Of thoſe who are not in Pay, but being Servants to others, are ready upon occaſion to bear Arms } 20000
40. The *Cham of Tartary*) 20000
41. *Teckely*, with the *Hungarians*) 15000

Note, That this is an Invention of thoſe who had a mind to deceive both the *Viſier* and us; for Count *Teckely* never was in the Camp but once when he came to viſit the *Viſier* in his Tent, leaving about a thouſand *Hungarians* behind him, amongſt whom were *Budiani*, *Draſkowitz*, the two Brothers *Nadaſti* and others.

42. *Michael Abafti*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*) 6000

It may be here obſerved, that this Prince though often ſummoned did never come to the Port, excuſing himſelf upon ſeveral Pretences: but being invited by the *Viſier* as he paſſed by, came with a ſmall Retinue to the Camp of *Vienna*, where the *Viſier* received him kindly, and gave him leave to return, ordering him to take care of the Bridges between *Raab* and the *Rabnitz*, which the *Turks* had lately built to ſecure their Retreat.

 43. *Sy-*

September. 43. *Syrvan*, alias *Servanus Cantachuſenus Waywode* of *Valachia* } 4000
44. *Duca Waywode* of *Moldavia*) 2000

Note, That the *Turks* call Princes by the name of *Waywodes*. This is *Servanus*, who in the time of the Siege buried under ground a great Croſs made of Oak, near the place where he pitch'd his Tents, and having taken amongſt other Chriſtian Captives one *John Auguſtin Strowaſſar*, and received for his Ranſom a few days before the raiſing of the Siege fifty Ducats, ſet him free, charging him withal at his return to *Vienna* to inform the Biſhop of this Croſs, and to entreat him in his behalf that it might be erected in memory of him in the ſame place where his Tent had ſtood. But before this Meſſenger had brought the Intelligence, it hapned that a Maid picking up Sticks thereabouts, diſcovered the Croſs, and giving notice of it to the Vicar General *John Baptiſta* Mayer; It was by his Order removed into the Biſhops Palace, where it is daily viſited, having on it the following Superſcription in *Latin*.

The Exaltation of the Croſs is the ſupport of the World, the glory of the Church, the defence of Kings, the Confirmation of the Faithful, the glory of the Angels, and terrour of Devils.

We *Servanus Scanta-Curzenus*, by the Grace of God, Prince of *Valachia Tranſalpina*, Lord and perpetual Heir of the ſame, *&c. This Croſs was erected by us for publick Devotion and in perpetual memory of us and our Succeſſors during the Siege of* Vienna, *undertaken by the* Grand Viſier Kara Muſtapha Baſſa.

But to return to the Muſter Rolls, we find numbred in them of thoſe that were ar that time alive in the *Turkiſh*

kiſh Camp 168000. which number was falſly eſtimated, on purpoſe to deceive the *Grand Viſier* whom the Army generally hated for his Pride and Tyranny as we have been aſſured by thoſe who lived for many years as our Agents in *Turky*. September.

The abuſe and errour of theſe Muſter-Rolls is plain even by this ſingle inſtance, That Count *Teckely* is ſaid to come before *Vienna* with fifteen thouſand *Hungarians*, when as it is moſt certain he never ſent thither above one thouſand at moſt, the reſt of his Men being with him at the River *Waag*, where he was twice routed by the Duke of *Lorrain*.

But by this falſe Muſter the *Viſier* was encouraged to ſtand the approach of our Armies, his Men having long before reſolved to abandon him upon the firſt opportunity, in revenge of his tyrannical humor and Proceedings; ſo that it will be more proper to give credit to the other Original Muſter-Roll, wherein is ſet down the number of all that during the Siege were either killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners, or that died by ſickneſs, which are as follows.

A Liſt of all our Men that are dead ſince the beginning of the Siege to the *7th* of *September*.

Baſſas,	3
Collonels of the Janizaries,	15
Captains of the Soldiers from Grand Caire,	25
Officers of the Tributary Forces,	500
Janizaries,	10000
Miners,	16000
Spahi,	12000

Engi-

September.

Engineers, Attendants and Workmen,	6000
Tartars,	2000
Common Feudataries,	2000
Total	48544.

This Roll was also found three Weeks after our deliverance, near the Visier's *Tents, and communicated unto us by the Bishop of* Neustadt.

Whilst these things were doing in the Camp, the Enemy continued their Works with all manner of diligence, in order to carry on their Mines to the Ditch of the Town and of the Ravelin, which had been already demolish'd, those Men being chiefly employed in it that had been already mustered after the usual manner of the *Turks*, who pass two by two and not in whole Companies before the *Grand Visier*.

About Night we threw Rockets again from St. *Stephen's* Church, pressing the Duke of *Lorrain* to make all possible hast with the Relief.

On the 8*th* of *September*, the Enemy did not use their Cannon so much as before, but continued their Bombs and throwing of Stones, advancing their Works under the *Lebel* Bastion, so that at two in the Afternoon they sprung their Mines, whereby another piece of the Bastion was thrown down into the Ditch, though not so much as to give the Enemy so easy a passage as they desired. They made however two Assaults with great numbers of Men, but were both times as bravely beaten off, we plying them close with our Guns that were charged with pieces of Iron and Stones, as well as with great Shot.

In

In this bloody Action was killed *Chevalier Gourney* Lieutenant Colonel of Horſe in the Regiment of *Dupigny*, beſides many Common Soldiers and Officers of lower Rank. *September.*

At Ten in the Morning we fix'd a Petard on the Countermine we had made, hoping thereby to force a way into the Mine of the Enemy, but were diſappointed.

In the Afternoon we perceived a great Motion in the Enemies Camp, ſome of them riding up and down in Confuſion, others leading their Camels and Horſes, which we did believe was occaſioned by the approach of our Succours. However they continued working on their Mines, as if they feared nothing from abroad.

All this while Count *Staremberg* apply'd his utmoſt care towards making of Retrenchments and Traverſes upon the Ramparts, repairing of Breaches upon the Baſtions, and ſtrengthening them as well as fortifying the Streets and Houſes near the Ramparts and Baſtions, with Iron Chains and Barricadoes, that in every place and on every event the Enemy might find all reſiſtance imaginable.

Towards Night we threw Rockets again from *St. Stephen's* Tower as Signals to the Duke of the condition we were in. The Enemy in the mean time play'd on us with their Cannon and Bombs more fiercely than before, as alſo with Stones and Fire-balls.

On the 9*th* of *September* at Ten in the Morning, one of the *Turks* being brought Priſoner into the Town, gave us an Account of the great Conſternation they were in by reaſon of our approaching Succours, which were already come to the foot of the Hills.

About

September

About Noon we saw most of their Forces advanced in order of Battel towards the Foreſt, and the *Calemburg*, being followed by other Troops carrying away their Tents, with their Camels and Waggons laden with their Baggage and Proviſions, as if they were removing to ſome other place; as they did accordingly encamp at the foot of the Hills where they pitch'd their Tents, hoping at that diſtance from the Town to be in better capacity of preventing the Relief; whilſt thoſe who were left behind continued their Works in the Ditch, wherein they proceeded ſo far as to poſſeſs themſelves that Night by Fire and Sword of our Line of Communication, though with great loſs on their ſide, carrying on Mines which before they had begun under the Curtain that ranges between the *Lebel* and Court-baſtions.

On the 10*th* of *September* the Enemy continued their Mines, their Cannon and ſmall Shot playing very thick to favour their Works.

At Night about Eleven a Clock they ſprung a Mine at the Court Baſtion near the former Breach, but without other effect than widening the paſſage in order to a further Aſſault. They met however with ſome difficulty in bringing their Mines under the Curtain, occaſioned by our continual throwing of Bombs of five hundred pound weight, which falling into the Ditch made the earth ſink under them, and opening a wide gap rebounded from thence, throwing up abundance of earth, by which means their Miners were diſcovered in their Holes, which coſt them much time to repair and ſettle the earth about them.

This Morning a white Pigeon came flying into the Town from the Enemies Camp.

At

At Night we fired several Rockets together, giving the Duke of *Lorrain* thereby to understand our general Desires and importunate Prayers that Succours might be sent us with all possible speed for the saving so much Christian blood, which otherwise must unavoidably be spilt. *September.*

On the 11*th* of *September* early in the Morning, the Enemy began to use their heaviest Cannon again, and with more fury than ordinary for two hours time: after which they were more calm, advancing their Mines somewhat slowly.

In the Afternoon we saw the Enemy drawing out of their Camp all their Forces, and even the Troops that kept Guard in the Island of St. *Leopold* marching toward the *Calemberg*, which was to us a certain sign that our Succours were coming that way; and accordingly at five in the Afternoon we saw the top of the Hill covered with great numbers of Men extending their Line from St. *Leopold*'s Chappel to the Ruins of the *Carthusian* Monastery, being half a *German* Mile in length, where we perceived Cannon fired upon the *Turks* that were marching up the Hill.

Condensed p. 85

However, the Enemy taking the advantage of the Night endeavoured to get up the Hill whilst our Army met them in the descent: At which time we had the satisfaction of seeing the Rockets that were thrown upon the top of the Hill as a sign of their Approach, which we expected with so much impatience.

The next day being the 12*th* of *September* after Sun-rising, our Army marched from the upper part of the *Calemberg*, moving slowly in a close Body from the *Carthusian* Monastery and Chappel of St. *Leopold*, extending

September. themſelves more and more until they had made their way out of the Foreſt; when they cloſed their Lines, and coming towards the Plain left a ſpace for thoſe that followed and room for themſelves to move in, our Cannon playing upon the Enemy at ſeveral Intervals, until the *Turks* putting themſelves at the ſame time in order of Battel, both Armies faced one another at a very ſmall diſtance.

The *Turks* ſeeing the ſides of the Hills covered from top to bottom with an Army appearing reſolute and in all Points provided for them, and feeling at the ſame time the Cannon of Count *Staremberg* from within the Town, which greatly annoyed them on their backs, were reſolved however to make the firſt Onſet: Whereupon the fight began very furiouſly, but continued not long; for as ſoon as the Enemy perceived the King of *Poland* at the head of his Troops on the right Wing, and the Duke of *Lorrain* on the left; and other the Chriſtian Princes in the main Body advancing upon them, they began to give ground, and rallying again ſometimes, were at length forced to betake themſelves to flight, leaving their Camp and all things in it to the Conquerors.

The *Grand Viſier*, who in the beginning of the Battel had left his Tent, and placed himſelf at ſome diſtance from the Battel in the way toward *Laxemberg*, where he had in ſome confuſed manner ſpread his Pavilion, ſeeing his Men retreating towards him and running away, he alſo took the ſame courſe as faſt as his Horſe could carry him.

The Chriſtians purſuing the Enemy, ſoon made themſelves Maſters of their Camp and of their Tents, Proviſions, Cannon, Money, Cattel, Waggons, Camels, Bag-

Baggage, Ammunition, Silver, Gold, Tapestries and of every thing else they had left behind, whereof an Inventory is hereunto annex'd. September.

Whereupon the Marquess *Lewis* of *Baden* with a body of Dragoons of the Regiment of *Hallewil* and *Heisler*, half the Regiment of *Wirttemberg*, and some other Troops both Horse and Foot went by command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, to acquaint Count *Staremberg* that they were sent to joyn themselves to the Forces within the Town in order to fall upon the Enemy, who to the very last moment continued firing from their Trenches as furiously as if their Army had been victorious: But the *Turks* immediately forsook their Stations, so that in the Evening when the general Sally was made, there was not one Man to be found in the Trenches: Whereupon we possessed our selves intirely of all their Cannon, Ammunition and Provisions without resistance. In the mean time the King of *Poland* arriving with his Army at the *Turkish* Camp, enter'd the *Grand Visier*'s Tent which had been pitched on an *Eminence* near the place, called *Neustift* towards the Village *Pentzingam*, where the *Polanders* fell to plunder at discretion.

The Christian Army was divided in manner following: The Duke of *Lorrain* with the *Imperialists* had the left Wing. The King of *Poland* with twenty six thousand fighting Men of his own Subjects, and some of the *Imperial* Cavalry commanded the right.

The body of the Army consisting of the Forces of the Empire, was led by the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, and Prince of *Waldeck* who had the particular direction of the Troops of *Franconia*.

September. The whole Army was so disposed and brought into Action, that the Order was to be admired of all. There was not any one Prince or General who did not bring up his own Forces. The King of *Poland*, the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Duke of *Saxen-lawenburg*, the two Marquesses of *Baden*; the Prince *de Croy* (whose Brotherw as killed and himself wounded) our Generals and Colonels, *Caprara*, *Lesly*, *Rabbata*, *Dunwald*, *Balfy*, *Gondola* and *Taffe*, Baron *Mercy*, *Halweil* and *Diepenthal*, &c. behaved themselves in the same manner at the head of their Troops, every one performing the part of brave and discreet Captains. And as the Generals engaged at the head of their Troops, so did the private Soldiers follow their good Example with such forwardness, that the Captains could hardly restrain them from advancing too far; The temptation of the booty diverting none from their duty, the design of all was onely to give the best proofs of thir Courage. Nothing seemed wanting but a more obstinate resistance by which the Victory might have been more honourable, and the overthrow of the Enemy more intire.

The success of this Victory we must ascribe to God alone, who conducted and encouraged our Army; for if we consider as well the advantageous situation and opportunities the Enemy had to prevent our Relief, as the shameful flight they soon betook themselves unto: 'Tis plain that nothing but God Almighty could have brought such Infatuation upon them. However, that all Persons may receive that Honour which is due to them, His *Imperial* Majesty hath thought fit that the Names and Arms of all those Princes, Dukes and Counts of the Empire, and other Illustrious and brave Men that

came to this Siege from most parts of Christendom, as *Italy*, *Denmark*, *Sueden*, *England*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Spain* and *France*, to be engraven in Brass, that so their Memories may live to all Ages, which Work will be taken in hand as soon as we shall have informed our selves of their Names, Offices, Countries, and of the particular Actions they have performed. *September.*

The *Turks* being thus defeated, Count *Awerspergh* Son to the late Prince *Awerspergh* was sent by the Duke of *Lorrain* (whose Adjutant General he was) with News of the Victory to his *Imperial* Majesty, who was at that time coming from *Lintz* to the Relief of *Vienna*. Whereupon his *Imperial* Majesty being informed of the Victory, and immediately taking boat, arrived at *Cloisternewburgh*, where remaining that Night he was met by Count *Staremberg*, whom his *Imperial* Majesty received with the greatest demonstrations of kindness imaginable.

The *Polanders* fell the very Evening of the Victory to plunder the Enemies Camp, and the *Germans* coming the next day took the same course. There was scarce any Gentleman, Soldier or Citizen of the Town who did not the day following find a way over the ruins of the Court-bastion and through the Ditch, (none of the Gates being yet open) where entring into the Enemies Tents, they carried away with them whatever pleased them best.

There was so vast an abundance of all things as is not to be imagined. In the Tents of the *Grand Visier* and of the *Bassas* were several Millions found in Gold and rich Furniture; so that 'tis said some private Soldiers got no less than twenty or thirty thousand *Florins* a Man for their share.

The

September

The King of *Poland* poſſeſt himſelf of the greateſt part of the *Grand Viſier*'s Baggage with his Horſe and Furniture, Bow and Arrows, as alſo the *Grand Signior*'s Standard of Cloth of Gold with an Inſcription in *Turkiſh* Characters and two Horſe-Tails, which, as the Enſigns of Supream Authority are uſually carried before the *Grand Viſier*, in whoſe Tent the King of *Poland* lay that Night. But whilſt every body elſe was buſie in ſeizing the booty, Count *Callonitz* Biſhop of *Neuſtad* applyed himſelf to the taking care of ſeveral poor diſtreſſed Children, in all to the number of 450. who lay upon the ground in the Camp and in the Fields, ſome wounded, others half dead, ſome ſtill ſucking at the breaſt of their Mothers who had been inhumanly butchered by the barbarous Enemy.

On the 13*th* of *September*, the King of *Poland* with the two Electors, the Duke of *Lorrain*, and all the reſt of the Generals were conducted by Count *Staremberg* to view the Fortifications of *Vienna* as well as the Works and Trenches of the Enemy: In both which there was matter of aſtoniſhment enough. But all conſpired to praiſe the Conduct and Bravery of Count *Staremberg*, and the valiant reſiſtance made by the whole Gariſon, who had unanimouſly teſtified a reſolution rather to die than to yield unto the Enemy.

The King of *Poland* and the Elector of *Bavaria* having viſited all the Enemies Works and Approaches, and with all expreſſions of kindneſs taken leave of the Elector of *Saxony* and the Duke of *Lorrain*, enter'd into the Town, the King of *Poland* cauſing the *Viſier*'s Standard to be carried before him as he went attended by a ſmall Retinue of his own Subjects to the Chappel of

Loretto

Loretto, to ſing *Te Deum* for this great and memorable Victory. After which he was accompanied with his Son Prince *Alexander*, who was cloathed in the *German* Habit, to Count *Staremberg*'s Houſe, where with the Elector of *Bavaria* and many of the *Poliſh* Nobility and Gentlemen, as alſo Count *Scattgots* who had been ſent as Envoy from his *Imperial* Majeſty to the King, they were all ſumptuouſly entertained. Towards Evening the King of *Poland* retired on Horſeback to his Tents, where ſome hundred Quintals of Powder were blown up by the diſorder or negligence of the Soldiers, many at firſt ſuppoſing it had been ſome Mines abandoned by the Enemy which had then taken fire. September.

The next day being the 14*th* of *September*, his *Imperial* Majeſty arrived at *Vienna* by Water, where all the Cannon and ſmall Shot were three times diſcharged, and the two Electors with all the Officers of the Army admitted to kiſs his *Imperial* Majeſtie's Hand. After which the Emperour went to viſit the Enemies Works, and the Fortifications of the Town, and then entring at the *Hungarian* Gate between the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, went to St. *Stephen*'s Church, where *Te Deum* was ſung, and the Cannon diſcharged three times as before.

The Office was performed by the Biſhop of *Kellonitz*, who, to his great Honour, was the onely Eccleſiaſtical Perſon that remained in the Town during the Siege.

After the Service of the Church was over, *Emericus* Biſhop of *Vienna* took occaſion to repreſent to the Emperour; How that in the year 1529. *Solyman* the Magnificent came thither in Perſon with an Army of above two hundred thouſand Men, and beſieged *Vienna* with the

See P. 127.

September. the like ſucceſs; That then at the Prayer of the beſieged he had forborn to ſhoot at St. *Stephen's* Tower, as being a Fabrick of great Art and Beauty; in acknowledgment of which favour, the Citizens had then by Aggrement placed on the Pinacle of that Tower, a half Moon and a Star, which are the *Turkiſh* Arms, and were yet remaining in the ſame place; That the *Turk* having had now in violation of that Agreement continually fired upon that Tower, and done it much Prejudice: The Biſhop therefore humbly pray'd his *Imperial* Majeſty to give him leave to pull down the *Turkiſh* Arms, and to place the Croſs in ſtead of it, which the Emperour approving of, was immediately done.

After this, his *Imperial* Majeſty was conducted to the Arch-Duke's Palace (his own being diſordered by the Enemies Cannon) where he dined with the two Electors.

In the Evening, the King of *Poland's* Envoys came to congratulate with the Emperour, and were received and diſmiſs'd with all ſorts of Reſpect. Of other Princes and Noblemen, there were great numbers that came to felicitate his Majeſties happy return to *Vienna*, and to kiſs his Hand.

The next day being the 15*th* of *September*, the Emperour went out about two Miles from the Town near the *Dannbe* to meet the King of *Poland*, whom he had not yet ſeen.

But before the Emperour went abroad, he was attended by the Vice-Chancellor of *Poland*, who came as Envoy from the King his Maſter with a Complement to the Emperour, being accompanied with many of the Nobility and great Officers of that Kingdom, when he alſo

he alſo preſented his *Imperial* Majeſty in the Name of the King his Maſter with part of the Enemies Spoils, amongſt which was a Staff of about eighteen Foot long, of the thickneſs of a Man's Fiſt, gilt towards the top and richly embroidered, at which was hanging as it were a Garland of about an Ell long, which the *Turks* call *Tugh*, and we the Horſe-Tail. *September.*

The Emperour having diſmiſſed the Envoy of *Poland*, and taking Horſe went towards the Camp, and being gone a little out of the Town, the Elector of *Bavaria* appeared firſt at the head of his Army, having in his Hand his naked Sword ſet with Diamonds and rich Jewels, with which he had been preſented three years before by the Emperour, who receiving the Elector very kindly, and going on with him, viewed in his way his own Army and that of the Empire, which ſpread it ſelf as far as *Eberſdorff*, from whence turning on the right Hand beyond the little River *Swechet*, he found the King of *Poland* in his Camp at the head of his Army, who meeting the Emperour at ſome diſtance, they embraced each other, and entring into diſcourſe concerning what had paſſed, his *Imperial* Majeſty thank'd the King of *Poland*, for that he had with ſo much trouble to himſelf and inconveniency to his Subjects, undertaken ſo long a Journey and given ſo effectual an aſſiſtance againſt the common Enemy that next to God Almighty the deliverance of *Vienna* was principally due unto him, wherein he had obliged not onely his *Imperial* Majeſty but all Chriſtendom, and gained to himſelf Immortal Honour. To which the King of *Poland* made anſwer, That it was to God alone this great Victory was due; That for his part he had done nothing but what a Chriſtian

September. Prince was obliged to do for the ſake of Chriſtianity, and for the Relief of a Chriſtian Prince in diſtreſs: That he was ſorry he had not been able immediately to purſue the Enemy, but that by a troubleſome march of three Days, and ſo many Nights over Mountains and Valleys without their Baggage and neceſſary Proviſions, his Army was ſo extreamly tired as to make it altogether neceſſary for him to give them three days reſt, that taking care of themſelves and their Horſes, they might be the better able to follow the Enemy. After which Complements they parted. The Emperour paſſing through the *Poliſh* Army, attended by the General went towards *Vienna*, the King of *Poland* going into his Tents that were not far off.

In this Days Progreſs the Emperour obſerved all places were laid waſt by the Enemy, except onely the Garden called *The* NEW BUILDINGS lying near St. *Mark's* Chappel between *Eberſdorf* and *Simmering*, where in the Year 1529, *Vienna* being beſieged by the *Turks*, *Solyman* the Magnificent had ſpread his Tents and kept his Head-Quarters: After the Model and Figure of which *Rodolphus* the Emperour had made that Garden, and adorned the Buildings in it with Turrets covered with Copper in the ſame Places where the ſeveral Tents ſtood at a diſtance one from another, which being taken notice of by the *Turks*, they were ſo favourable to the Garden and Building as not to ſet them on fire, in reverence to the memory of their *Sultan* who had encamped in that Place; for which reaſon they now made uſe of it onely as a Magazine, from whence our Men brought away a great quantity of Biſket and other Proviſions which the *Turks* had lodged there.

During

During the Emperour's ſtay at *Vienna*, he took an exact view of the Fortifications and Defences that had been made againſt the Enemy within the Town. The Elector of *Saxony* returning home with his Army, which occaſion'd various Interpretations. September.

The reſt of the time was ſpent in Conſultations and Debates how the beſt uſe might be made of the Victory, and what was further to be done before the Winter came on. After which, his *Imperial* Majeſty having preſented Count *Staremberg* with a Ring of very great value, and made him Marſhal *de Camp* General, returned to *Lintz* on the 19*th* of *September* by Land through the Forreſt of *Vienna*.

An Account of ſuch things as upon the flight of the *Turks* were brought and to be brought out of the *Turkiſh* Camp into the *Arſenal* of *Vienna*.

Lead,	*Quintals*	4000
Powder,	*Quintals*	4000
Hand Granadoes of Braſs		18000
Hand Granadoes of Iron		2000
Pickaxes and Shovels		10000
Match,	*Quintals*	6
Fire Bullets		2000
Pitch and Tar,	*Quintals*	50
Oil,	pounds	600000
Salt-Peter,	*Quintals*	50
Inſtruments for digging of Mines		30000
Canvaſs,	*Quintals*	50
Sacks of Hair for Sand		200000
Turkiſh Horſe-ſhoes with Nails,	*Quintals*	80
Handſpikes,	*Quintals*	50
Pans for the burning of Pitch		1100

September.

Sheep Skins	4000 — p. 105
Thred of Camel and Ox Hair, *Quintals*	20
Halbards	2400
Janizaries Guns	500
Sacks of Wool made of Trees	50 — p. 105
Empty Wool Sacks	1000 — p. 105
Plates of Iron for Bucklers	2000
Greaſe and Tallow *Quintals*	100
Janizaries Powder Horn	200 — p. 105?
Leather Pouches for Powder	20000 — p. 105
Bellows for Red Bullets	4
Unwrought Iron *Quintals*	50
Waggons	200 — p. 105?
Empty Carriages for Ammunition	8000
Great Bombs	1000
Bullets of all ſorts	18000
Whole Cannon	4
Great and ſmall Ordnance	107
Mortar Pieces	10
A quantity of Ropes for the great Guns	
Great Cables	16 — p. 105
Great Muſquets to ſhoot ſmall Granadoes	200000 — p. 105

An Account of the Ordnance and Mortar-Pieces that at the Siege of *Vienna* were brought out of the Emperour's *Arſenal* and placed upon the Baſtions.

Whole Cannon	20
Three fourth Cannon	4
Double Culverin	4
Thirty Pounder	1
Half Cannon	23
Twenty four pounder	1
Whole Culverin	6
Quarter Cannon	35
Half Culverin	2
Falconet	20
Six pounders	2

Four

Four Pounders	10
Long Field-Culverin	22
Regiment Pieces	57
Three pounders of Iron	2
Regiment Pieces of Prince *Rupert*'s Invention	2
Double Falconets	8
Other Cannon	12
Hundred and fifty pounders	2
Hundred pounders	5
Six pounders	10
Twenty eight pounders	2
Twenty six pounders	1
Twenty eight pounders of Iron	6
Fifteen pounders	1
Total of the Ordnance great and small	262.

Accompt of the Cannon and Mortar-pieces taken out of the Emperour's *Arsenal*, which were rendered useless by the Enemy during the Siege.

Whole Cannon	12
Double Culverin	5
Half Cannon	14
Whole Culverin	4
Quarter Culverin	26
Half Culverin	1
Falconet	6
Long Field Culverin	1
Short Regiment Pieces	2
Double Falconet	1
Mortar-piece, a hundred pounder	1
Total of the Cannon	72
Mortar-piece	1

Liſt of Powder and Shot and other Stores of War delivered out of the Emperour's *Arsenal* during the Siege, wherein things of leſſer moment, as Shovels, &c. are omitted.

Great Muſquets	212

Long

September.

Long Muſquets		77
Ordinary Muſquets		9337
Carbines		456
Piſtols,	*pairs*	104
Short Pikes		5547
Breaſt and Head-pieces		645
Cannon Bullets, great and ſmall		35383
Bullets for great Muſquets		48421
Muſquet bullets,	*Quintals*	1106
Stone bullets		155
Cartharidges		1998
Granadoes for Mortar-pieces		6657
Hand Granadoes of Iron and Glaſs		80502
Powder,	*Quintals*	3187
Match,	*Quintals*	862
Lead,	*Quintals*	8084
Salt-peter,	*Quintals*	12
Sulphur,	*Quintals*	7
Pitch,	*Quintals*	3
Pieces of Pitch-Ropes to burn		8442
Pans to burn pitch in		113
Battery Nails		3700
Storm Nails		2900
Iron,	*Quintals*	59
Staves for Morning Stars		273
Morning Stars		600
Great Iron bullets		200
Armour for Horſemen before and behind		633
Pike-heads		275
Javelins		350

Account of what Ammunition and Proviſions of War were brought out of the City *Arſenal*.

First, Fifty eight Pieces of Ordnance, for the Service of which a Company of Gunners, a hundred in number, beſides Officers, were always at hand for the Service of the Town.

Accompt

Accompt of Cannon Bullets ſpent in the Siege.

Cannon Bullets 1 pounders	579
2 pounders	1714
3 pounders	851
6 pounders	989
12 pounders	1426
18 pounders	817
In all	6375.

Granadoes.

Granadoes	2222
Glaſs Hand-Granadoes	2681
In all	4903.

Accompt of the Carthariges.

	pound	
Whole Cannon Cartrages	48	221
Three quarter Cannons, of each	36	204
Half Cannon, each	24	350
Single Culverin, each	18	112
Quarter Cannon, each	12	306
Falconets, each	6	192
Other Cannon	12	312
	In all	1597.

Accompt of the Iron and Shot, of which thoſe Cartrages were made.

For the mingling of the whole Cannon Carthariges 1190 bullets, each of one pound were made uſe of		Qu. p. 11.90
Item 116 *Quintals* of Iron bullets,	*Quint.*	116
Item 225 *Quintals* of ſmall Shot,	*Quint.*	225
	Qu.	pd.
	352	90
Muſquets with Bandaliers		3584

Fire-locks

September.

Fire-locks with Pouches		25511
Granadoes		1000
Long Muſquets		460
Breaſt and Head-pieces		4626
Halberts and ſuch like		1210
Pikes		48
Pike-ſtaves		521
Leather Buckets		406
Small Fire Engines		382
Muſquet powder,	*Quintals*	5
Fine powder,	*Quintals*	15
Duſt powder,	*Quintals*	319
Leaden Shot,	*Quintals*	

Bullets that were afterwards Caſt.

Great Muſquet bullets	165300
Muſquet bullets	258300
Chain-Shot	5250
Bullets of Lead in all	428850

Salt-peter,	*Quintals* 3	Li.	10
Pitch	664		00
Match	262		00
Pieces of Pitch-Ropes			63000
Pitcht Barrels			569
Shingles to give light in the Ditches	Waggon loads		146
Ropes made of Trees			17
Storm Veſſels, each	50 pound		461
Handſpikes			1016
Pans for Pitch			10
Coals	Load		136
Pouches for Powder			38

FINIS.

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